#### BY POLSOE & PRICE, PROPRIETORS, go whom all letters on busham ment be addressed. VAS. PULTON, Editor. .. A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Toring of Subscription. Weekly, six months, invariably in advance, .... \$10 00 Daily paper, 6 months, invariably in advance, :: \$25 00 months (to soldiers only,)

No subscription to either paper take for ano time under three or over six months. The only deviation from this le is in the case of soldiers as above stated. WANTING TO PURCHASE,

GOOD COOK WOMAN, 25 to 30 years of age. One that can come well recommended as a No. 1 Cook highest price will be paid. Apply to E. HANSLEY.

72-3t-11.3t NOTICE TO REFUGEES AND OTHERS, N SEARCH OF A SAFE, CHEAP AND PLEASANT

LOCALITY TO SETTLE IN. FOR SALE. HE delightful and commodious residence lately occu-pied by Judge Shipp, situated in the town of Hender-Henderson county, N. C. The out buildings are icte, the grounds ornamental and attractive, and the EVEN ACRES in extent. Price \$27,000. here will also be sold in connection with the above, if dea farm of about seventy-five acres, within one mile f the town, partly cleared and partly in original growth. There is upon the lot an office lately used as a law of-

For particulars address Rev. M. C. HUGHES, Renderle. N. C., or GRAHAM DAYES, Raleigh, N. C. 69-6t-10-4t Baleigh Confederate copy 6 times.

HE SUBSCRIBER having at December term. Court of Pleas and Quarfer Sessions, qualified as Administrator the estate of Wm. Keith, deceased, hereby notificall persons indebted to said catate, to make payment to the or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN T. MOORE, Administrator. 88-1t-12 2t\*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

New Hanover County as Administrator, with the Wil aprezed, of the estate of Wm. Croom, deceased, notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate ayment; and all persons having claims against the same notified to present such claims duly anthenticated ithin the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice within the time prescribed by .....
with he plead in har of their recovery.

JOHN JONES, Adm'r.

12.3:

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED THE JAIL of Onelow, two negro men, by the names of IFAAC and ISUM, who say they belong to the Estate

Pavid Williams, Deceased of New Hanover County. he owner or manager of said negroes is requested me forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the th as the law directs. E. MURRILL, Jr., Sh'.ff WANTED.

FEMALE TEACHER to take charge of a private A bohool. For particulars, address L. O. FONVILLE. Wolf Pit, Onslow Co., N. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED, at New Hansver County Court,

December Term, 1864, having qualified as administraon the estate of Robert Gurganious, deceased, hereby cased to make immediate payment and settlement; and persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This, the 13th day of December, 1864. OWEN ALDERMAN, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Robert Gurganious, deceased, will lat Point Caswell, Lower Black River, on Monday, the apacity of about 20 cords of pine wood, belonging to the estate of said deceased; also, at the same time and place, all the perishable property belonging to said estate. OWEN ALDERMAN, Adm'r.

PROPERTE FOR REAL

IN the Town of Lillington, [Lobg Crock,] New Hanover A Dwelling House on the South side of Main street, con taining some six rooms with a large Stable and all other outbuildings. There is a good garden lot attach-

A small Dwelling, adjoining the above, with Kitchen and gaiden lot attached.
On the North side and adjoining on the creek, a Still Lot Also a large Carriage Shop with a small Dwelling and and a stage of the Main Street.

The above property will be rented in the town of Lillington to the highest bidder, on Moneay, Jan. 2nd, 1865, for

JOHN JONES. 12 2t\*

WILMINGTON, N. C., DEC. 15, 1864.

From the South.

The Charleston and Augusta papers fail to being us snything from Sherman's army that has not already reliable as the other. The last reliable information we have of the position of things at Savannah may be

The Charleston and Savannah Railroad Bridge over

polling more than skirmishing and artillery firing had been done. No general engagement had taken place. been done. No general engagement had taken place. Indirect means what she could not attain by methods more direct. England has as much right to declare that our government was obliterated and the Union dissolved by finite, but such news as we find in the Courter, we acknowledging the sovereignty and independence of our we publish below :--

We are still without authentic news from Sayannah. A cheering report was in general circulation Monday stating that a heavy fight had taken place at the junction of the Bayannah and Central Rail Roads on Sonday, resulting in the defeat of the enemy's forces with heavy loss. No confirmation of this report was received up to a late hour last avening. The most raliable information received, states that there has been considerable shirmishing and fighting at different points near the city, but no particulars are given. It is still believed that Sherman is endeavoring to dge down along the Ogeechee river to Genesis Point o: A friend writing from Pocotaligo Dember 11th, gives the

ollowing account of affairs in that quarter : "The wires towards Savannah have been cut and we have therefore no defluite news. An engineer from Savanhah river says the road is cut between it and Bayannah.— We have had no communication with Savannah yesterday er to-day. Heavy firing was heard this morning in that direction, supposed to be our gunboats shelling the enemy at or near the rail road bridge.

Two regiments of the enemy are reported at Mackey's Point. Our troops are in fine spirits. The latest news from Savannah is favorable. Sherman has passed Sister's lion. If the other nations had entertained for us the least Ferry, and is going down towards the city. Our troops in the trenches, including the Cadets, need stimulants. The weather is cold and rainy." It was also reported yesterday that the bridge over the Savannah river had been burned.

WE are somewhat at a loss to see the use in any longer or further restriction upon the transmission or publication of news from Sherman. That commander made by Foster about that time and since. Of course knowledgment. This protest was also sent to Brazil and there is a certain programme agreed upon, according to which, in certain events, certain things are to be done and this programme the Yankee commanders will try to carry out.

| Knowledgment. This protest was also sent to Brazil and other friendly Powers.

| The government of the United States particularly instructed the undersigned to make manifest to Brazil its confidence and friendship. These sentiments find their origin in the similarity of their respective constitutions, the general disposition of their respective peoples, and the Republican."—Charleston Courier.

# Wilmington Iournal

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1864. \ NO. 13.

The suspense has become painful to our own people, political obligations on the part of each as neighbors, but it has been submitted to because of the supposed they being the two principal Powers on the American continued to the supposed timent. value to the public service of keeping every movement in Georgia secret. We see no further end to be served the news will soon be raised. It bears rather hard upon the newspapers, but that is nothing.

The Soldiers' Binner. (RECEIVED WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14th, 1864.) Captain Macomber,.....\$10 The Misses Macomber,..... 40 C. Polvogt,.....100 C. Philips,......100

THE subjoined letter from Gen. James Watson Webb, U. S. Minister at Rio, to the Brazilian Secretary of Charleston Courier, I week daily, and send bill to this State is certainly one of the most undiplomatic pieces of diplomacy that we remember ever to have seen .-The arrogance of its tone is only exceeded by the com promising character of its statements and the undisguised malice which evidently prompts its wholly unsubscriber, and all persons having claims against the es. necessary allusions to England. Webb's dispatch has late will present them within the time prescribed by law, excited the ire of the Yankee press, and no wonder. necessary allusions to England. Webb's dispatch has It is the most uncautious atterance of which we can form any notion :-

THE FLORIDA AFFAIR.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been duly qualified at June LETTER FROM GENERAL JAMES WATSON WARD TO THE term, 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions REARLIAN SECRETARY OF STATE AND PREPARATION

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1 Rio Janeiro, Oct. 14, 1864.

The undersigned envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowedge the receipt of a note of this date from his Excellency menor Joan Pedro Dian Vieirs, of the Council of his Majesty the Emperor, Minister and Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, in which be calls the attention of the underand the offence thas given to its sovereignty by the comturing in the port of Bahia an armed vessel-of-war, which belonging to certain States of the Federal Union that are now and have been for three years in rebellion against the Government of the United States, and a vessel which the said Government declares has no nationality, and insists, in all respects and for all purposes, that she is a pir-

The undersigned has no official information in regard to the alleged capture and violation of the neutrality and sovereignty of Brazil, beyond that contained in the note of his Excellency the Minister of Poreign Affairs. He accepts. however, the exposition of his Excellency as exact in all its particulars, reserving, nevertheless, the right to amend any errors which may have occurred in this statement. authorities of Bahia.

The undersigned, before entering upon a graver international questions to which his attention has been called, fadges that it is competent for him, as an act of justice to his government and his country, to make some observations as to whether the people who reballed against the government of the United States are actually a belligerent Power, and not a band of rebellions traitors against the government to which they owe allegiance, of which they always fermed a part, and from which, for purposes of war or peace, they were never separated. The facts of the case in regard to their pretensions to constitute a belligerent Power against the United States are here considered. The war now waging between the government of the United States on the part of the Southern people on the other, commerced or the 12th of April, 1861, and was known in England about the let of May in the same year. Bix days afterwards Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for For-eign Affairs, declared in the House of Commons that probably the English government would recognize these rebels as a beligerent Power, and fifteen days after the English government received notice that a rebellion had broken out in our country-a misfortune to which all nations are subject, and from which neither England nor Brazil are exexempt—the Queen of England, by proclamation, recognized those in rebellion against the government at Washington as a belligerent Power, and as possessing in her ports all the rights and privileges of belligerents—thus considering them in every respect equal to those against whom they rebelled. In brief, England degraded the government of the United States to the level of those who are in open rebellion against its authority, and elevated the rewith a large attorahouse known as the Hallett Store, with bels to a position of equality with a powerful nation, with Warehouse and Office, also a smaller storehouse and Office which she had professed a disposition to entertain the most mendly relations, both commercial and political.

This act of the British government was as much a casus belli as would have been the recognition of the independence and sovereignty of the so-called Confederate States. It would unquestionably have been so considered, if France and other European Powers had not immediately sustained the great injustice of England, to which Brazil also, as soon as possible, gave her sanction and approval. The undersigned does not undertake to say that, by adopting such a course. Brazil was actuated by any hostile sentiment to a neighboring and always friendly power, and one which has always recognized the obligations existing betweer herself and the States of this continent, to sustain reciprocally the American system of politics as distinct from that of Europe. It is quite probable that she so proceeded, because it is the custom of Brazil to follow a poliy in accordance with that recognized by the European owers. Nevertheless, I cannot but regard the act as precipitate, badly inspired, and a manifest injustice to a neigh-boring and friendly Power. Let your excellency now ask courself what would have teen the sentiments of Brazilit, after learning of disturbances and rebellion in the interior of the Brazilian empire, the Government of the United states, without examining into the nature of the rebellion. and ignorant alike of its cause or its justification—If any such existed—should unite itself with European Powers to acknowledge as belligerents the rebellious provinces, and thus elevated its rebeis to a position equal to that of the imperial government, giving them equal rights in their ports as beliigerents, and making them in every respect

the equals of the government against which they rebeiled.
Without the least doubt, such a proceeding would have been considered as a most flagrant act perpetrated by the maritime Powers against a weaker but friendly nation, and as a good casus belix. Unquestionably Brazil would have so considered it; but, it she did not judge it expedient to declare war against the United States for the perpetration of this outrage, she would still have the right to remonstrate against it as an notriendly and unjust act, to which she submitted only because she was not able to repel it. This is precisely what the United States was obliged to o - not being able to declare war against the whole world, and, at the same time, repress a gigantic rebellion. If she ad thus acted, she would, on the one hand, have secured to the rebels the triumph of the rebellion, and, on the other, involved the dismemberment of a great American Powor, whose existence is so important for the development of constitutional representative government, and so necessary to protect the States of the American continect against European intervention. There is no doubt that the intennon of Great Britain in acknowledging the repels as bellig erents-it we consider their principal journals and the speeches of their principal men, both in and out of Par-liament, as interpreters of her views—was to achieve by rebels within two weeks after having heard of the rebel-lion, as she had to concede to them the rights of belligerents. But she tacked the courage to make this declaranon in the tace of Europe, and to meet the just indigna-tion which would have fallen upon her. Instead of this, made a cau-e of war, but which sho also knew we were not in a position to resent, and the consequences of which she neverther as might well believe—as our rebels certainly did-would be the dismemberment of the great Amerian republic. Great Britain being the first commercial and maritime Power of the world, the other nations of Bu-rope, followed by Brazil on this continent, were very naturally led to adopt her proclamation without perceiving its tendency to place the greater part of our commerce in the hands of our only commercial rival, and also without the least intention on their part to do an injustice to the United States, or to assist the rebels to protract or even, possibly, to consummate the triumph of the rebellion.

Such was however, the effect of the unjust policy inaugurated by Great Britain. It was adopted without reflection by all the Powers of Europe, friends of the United States. and also on the American continent by her steadtast friend Brazil. It was not only an unjust proceeding on the part of those Powers, but if it had even been the act of a single country it would still have given a stimulus to the rebelpart of the kindness and toleration that we have always had for others; and if they had shown the same respect for international rights which they displayed toward rebellion and civil war, the rebellion, in the absence of foreign interrention, would have been suppressed more than two years ago with but a small portion of the sacrifice which we have been obliged to make, and there would have been no occasion for the undersigned to express his profound regret for the unfortunate occurrence which provoked the for the swamps on either side are difficult to pass at any note of your Excellency and compels the present reply.— The government of the United States, by the intervention has already progressed so far that there can hardly be any doubt that the enemy is perfectly posted as to his whereabouts. He was expected in the vicinity of the whereabouts. He was expected in the vicinity of the const about the 9th instant,—hence the demonstration in their ignorance of the tendency of such an account of the constant of the undersigned, protests against the right of Brazil to acknowledge our rebels as beingerents, and to concede to them the rights and privileges of beligerents. The same government directed similar protests to all the government of the United States, by the intervention of the undersigned, protests against the right of Brazil to acknowledge our rebels as beingerents, and to concede to them the right of Brazil to acknowledge our rebels as beingerents, and to concede to them the right of the undersigned, protests against the right of Brazil to acknowledge our rebels as beingerents, and to concede to them the right of Brazil to acknowledge our rebels as beingerents, and to concede to them the right of Brazil to acknowledge our rebels as beingerents, and to concede to them the right of Brazil to acknowledge our rebels as beingerents, and to concede to them the right of Brazil to acknowledge our rebels as beingerents, and to concede to them the right of Brazil to acknowledge our rebels as beingerents, and to concede to them the right of Brazil to acknowledge our rebels as beingerents, and to concede to them the right of Brazil to acknowledge our rebels as beingerents, and to concede to them the right of Brazil to acknowledge our rebels as beingerents, and to concede to them the right of Brazil to acknowledge our rebels as beingerents, and to concede to them the right of Brazil to acknowledge our rebels as beingerents, and to concede to them the right of Brazil to acknowledge our rebels as beingerents, and to concede to them the right of Brazil to acknowledge our rebels as beingerents, and to concede to them the right of Brazil to acknowledge our rebels as beingerents, and to concede

Animated by such sentiments for Brazil, the government of the United States will feel regret at learning that a commander in the navy, without any instructions or authority by concealment, and therefore trust that the blockade on whatever, took upon himself the responsibility to capture one of the piratical cruisers of our rebels while she was anchored in the port of Bahia, and the undersigned believes himself to be authorized to assure your Excellency that all the reparation which honor and junice exact will be very freely offered, and much more freely and prompily than if the act had been committed by an Americae cruiser in the waters of the most powerful nation of the world. But while making this reparation, the government of the Uni ted States will offer, without doubt, her amende honorable ender protest. She will say to Brazil that she denies in toto to any nation or nations as soon as sebellion breaks out in the dominions of any friendly Power, and without any examination or investigation whatever, and without knowing or pretending to know the merits of the contest, the right to declare that the rebels constitute a belligerent power, and by means of a proclamation open to them all the ports of the world on terms equal to those conceded to the nation against which they rebel. She will maintain that, inasmuch as the nationality of the rebels was not recognized, they cannot clothe their ships with the nationality necessary to give them the character of men-of-war. All their vessels, consequently, are neither more nor less than pirates. She will proclaim, as hereto'ore, that a ship constructed in English ports and by English mechanics, and with English funds, armed and quipped by Englishmen, with an English crew to nav gate and fight; which goes out of an English port with the inglish flag, with the avowed purpose of destroying the commerce of a triendly Power-perhaps her commercial and political rival—and which undertakes to capture and destroy the commerce of the friendly Power under the ridictions pretence that she is a man-of-war belonging to the rebels-without ever having entered a rebel port- is neither more nor less than a pirate, which the nation whose commerce she molests, according to all the principle of equity and justice recognized by civilized and Christian communities, has the right to pursue and destroy in any quarter of the world. But the government of the United States will say, at the same time, to Brazil, that the Powers of the world being in accord against her, though certainly without intention of wrong, and being denied b ternational rights in consequence of this accord, she finds has stated to all the nations, including Brazil, of whose desire to act justly she does not doubt. Submitting however, as she has done, because she is obliged to do so, and recog nizing the right of those pirates to enjoy the protection the ports of England and France simply because she canwithhold from Brazil one iota of that reparation which, under the same circumstances and in her present embar rassed position, she would be obliged to concede to Eng-

The United States, while submitting to the great injustice which has been done to her, observes the strictest neutrality towards all, and being constrained to acknowledge before the European Powers the new dectrines which, by a glance of the eye and a stroke of the pen, converts the rebel of yesterday into the belligerent of to day, with all the rights, immusities, honors and privileges of the Power against which it rebels, acknowledges also but under protest-the new doctrine in relation to Brazil, and will hasten to give her all the Legessary reparation for the alleged violation of neutrality which has happened in this

rectly or indirectly responsible for this occurrence. It was not ordered or authorized either by the government of the United States or the undersigned, and it will be regarded by his government as it is by the undersigned, a source of sincere regret that, if such an accident was noces sarily to happen, it did not occur in the waters of a bover which, within fi teen days after being informed of the rebeliion in the United States, encouraged our rebais by granting them belligerent rights-an act which her people approved of and which our rebels considered as calculated tice of the American Union.

Thus replying to the note of your Excellency, and accep-

Neither the United States nor the undersigned are di-

ting as facts the statements of which the undersigned ha no knowledge, the undersigned very frankly, in his own name, and also in behalf of his government, under the circumstances alrealy stated, disavows, with all his force. the capture of the pirate Florida in the waters of Brazil --In the despatches which he has sent to Washington he has always expressed his desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two principal nations of the American continent. Such being as the undersigned has no doubt, the feelings

and intentions of Brazil, as also of the United States he does not apprehend in the least, that these sentiments can be disturbed by the acts of the commander of one of our vessels of war, or by those of an excited people smarting under what they regard us a national injury.

In the perfect conviction that the government of the Uni ted States will promptly do all that is consistent with its proper dignity and the honor and dignity of Brazil, the undersigned asks your Excellency to excuse this lasty note and renews the expression of his distinguished considera-

JAMES WATSON WEEB.

THE Yankess advanced up the Roanoke River to or near Fort Branch, in the neighborhood of Hamilton, Martin County, a few days ago, and also from Newbern to within a short distance of Kinston, but they were driven back in both cases. The report of the capture of Fort Branch, by the Yankees, is untrue.

For the Journal. Where is our Military Guard?

It is a well-known fact that he public property sea over nearly every portion of our town, is guarded by the military, both day and night. One would think that these guards, so extensively distributed, would render it almost impossible for the highwayman, the burglar, or the garroter to accomplish any of his nefarious acts. Such, howev. er, does not seem to be the case. The very Confederate stables themselves are robbed of their animals, causing the tables of private citizens to be gutted to fill the vacancies. The nuts are taken off the axles of private vehicles, unless they are under lock and key; stores, houses, gardens and hen-roosts are plundered, our citizens are knocked down. garroted and robbed. Some how the military guard and the night-watch fail to repress these acts, and we see noth ing for it but that the citizens should get up a Vigilatce Committee, and punish upon the spot all parties caught in the act or known as being connected with or guilty of such acts. Our interior courts meet so seldom that there is hardly any use in waiting for them.

A CITIZEN SUFFERER.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL No. 5, Dec. 14, 1264. It is much more pleasant to praise than to censure take this occasion to thank the Railroad officials and Ex press Company, for the many acts of kindness to the soldiers through me. Hundreds of boxes and trunks have been sent by the Express Company free of cost to nearly every city in the Confederacy. Barrels and large boxes have been carried with the same rafety as small parcels. in the name of all the soldiers and their friends at home that sent the articles through me, I thank them for their liberality and the good example they set to others. Any thing the patriotic citizens in this State or our sister South Carolina wish to send for the Christmas Dinner, will be brought safely, free of cost, if properly directed. All the ladies in the city are interested in this dinner. All can, to some extent, help the soldier who has sacrificed the comforts of home to peril his life for the safety of your life and property. Much has been done, but he not weary in wellproperty. Much has been done, but be not weary in well-doing. When the ladies are willing to prepare the dinner, and subscribe to it, as they all do, let every person help them. None but the hungry soldiers passing through here, who are daily fed, can realize the good that the hiddes are doing. No one can regret the assistance given the sacrad cause by the ladies in every city. We regret to state that few donations come from the Sanctry. The boats on the river also deserve my thanks for the courtosies and liberality to the soldiers. Capt. Hart and Capt. Orreli have both been very kind in bringing parcels from Fayetteville, a town immortal for the kindness and patriotism of its citi-

As the arrangement for freight is all made, no one will healtate to send anything that will assist. Turkeys, ducks, chickens, potatoes, lard, butter, turnips, beef, pork—anything that will assist will not be amiss. God will bless all try to prevent any one from giving anything to the ladies for fear the soldiers will not receive it. The soldiers all over the land can testify to the truth. The Express Company can inform those ignorant of the fact.

The vast amounts they have carried free of freight to different places, have never been published, as some of the largest donors have never permitted their names in print. Christmas is almost here. Do aid the dies for the print. Christmas is almost awis.
Soldiers' Dinner. You will never regret it.
M. A. BUIE.

THE SAVANNAH RIVER .- There are seven places of crossing on the Savannah river, between Augusta and Savannah. The first below Augusta is Sand Bar; then Demere's just above the entrance of the Upper Runs; next Stoney Bluff, near the line between Burke and Scriven; Burton's, about the centre of Barnwell; Matthew's Bluff, in the upper corner of Beaufort; Hudson's the next, below, about ten or twelve miles; then Sister's Ferry, about the same distance lower down. The next ferry is at the city. There are two points not mentioned that have been used as private crossing places by persons owning land on both sides of the river, but these could be so used only at low water,

bonorably represented in the fighting on and for our lines near Savannah on Saturday, and the report is

the maps. - Barnwell (S. C.) Sentinel

TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, ty J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern Distric

> Вюнмомр, Dec. 14. h, 1864. CONGRESS.

Nothing important of a definite character was done in either house of Congress to-day. LATER UNITED STATES NEWS.

United States papers of the 12th instant baye been received. The position of affairs at Nashvilla are unchanged. Rosecrans has been removed from the command of the Department of Missouri. He has been succesded by Gen.

Some 25 rebels appeared on the river bank, opposite Memphis, a few days since, waved their hats and burrahed for Jeff. Davis. A force of 150 negroes was sent on a steamer about a mile lower down the river and landed .--The rebels ran but were pursued by the negroes till they came to a thick bush where a large force of rebels were secreted. The negroes fled hotly pursued by the rebels .-One report says seven negroes returned : another that none got back. Many rushed into the river and were drowned.

A Cincinnati telegram says that there was considerable excitement in that city on the 9th, in consequence of a rumor that Forrest was moving against Louisville.

A telegram from Nashville on the 10th, (midnight) says

the Nashville train had not arrived, and was six hours behind time. The cause of the detention was unknown. Gold, on Monday, was 232.

RAID ON THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAIL ROAD.

LYNCHECEG. VA., Dec. 14, 1864. Passengers by the Western train to-night, report a raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, at Bristol, by the enemy, supposed to be a portion of Burbidge's command from Bean Station. They advinced rapidly and entered the town at five o'clock this moralog. They destroyed a dance stored away by some of our citizens, who should considerable quantity of government stores. An engine feel a sympathy for their less fortunate brethren, and give and train on the East Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road. what is in their power for their relief. This is no time for and an eastern bound passenger train on the Virginia and Tennessee road was captured between Bristol and Abingdon. No positive intelligence of the enemy's numbers is known, but it is supposed to be five or six thousand, a portion of whom are said to yet occupy the place [Bristol.] with the brave and galiant versus in defending our homes A body of the enemy, returning to wards Bean Station, encountered our forces at Zollicoffer, a station on the East Tennessee Railroad, nine miles west of Bristol, where a fight was progressing at last accounts.

RICHMOND, Dec. 15th, 1884. FROM GEORGIA.

The Evening Whig says efficial information was received this morning that the enemy stormed and carried Fort Mc-Allister, on the Ogeechee, yesterday.

OFFICIAL FROM GRN. HOOD. . The following telegram was received from Gen. Hood

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF TENN., Bix miles from Nashville, Dec 8th, 1864. \ via Mobile, Dec. 9th.

How. J. A. SEDDEN:-About 4 o'clock, P. M., on the eral and severe charges were made against our lines, kept up ever this neutral ground. At last the order 30th ult., we attacked the enemy at Franklin, and drove between the Central and Gulf Railroads, and about five was given our men to advance. They did so with a them from their centre liess and temporary works into miles from the city, beginning at 1 P. M. These as- yell, and plunging across the marsh, grappled with the their inner lines, which they evacuated during the night, saults were repulsed in good style, and with good spirit enemy and thrust him back upon his breastworks -leaving their dead and wounded in our possession, and retired to Nashville, closely pursued by our cavalry. We had been burned by our forces, perhaps too soon, and captured several stands of colors and about 1,000 prisoners. Our troops fought with great gallantry.

We have to lament the loss of many gallant officers and brave men. Major General Cleburne, Brig. Gens. John Williams, Adams, Gist, Strahl and Granberry were killed; Mai. Gen. John Brown, Brig. Gens. Carter, Manigault, for good service. Quarles, Cockrill and Scott were wounded. Brig. General Gordon was captured.

J. B. HOOD, General. Subsequently a telegram from Gen. Hood says our loss depositories of provisions were opened and all persons in officers was excessively large in proportion to the loss were told to help themselves—a very questionable mode

Northern papers of the 13th inst. have been received. A give or sell provisions to Confederate soldiers and their Nashville telegram of the 12th only gives the details of a families, rather than to hoard them up for raiders and fight near Murfreesboro' between Bates' division and Mil- | Yankee invaders and plunderers.

A Louisville telegram of same date says that Gen. Lyons crossed the Cumberland river on Saturday, with 2500 men, moving towards Hopkinsville. A Cairo telegram says Lyons captured a transport twenty

miles above Fort Donnelson and used her for crossing the river. The boat, which was loaded with forage, was burned after the Rebels crossed. This telegram says Lyons' force is estimated at 4,000. Breckipridge is reported at Fparts. Tenn. with 10,000

faithfully with the subject, and arrest the evil by signal The steamer Dones al, from Port Royal on the 7th, has and prominent examples, if needed, before it is too late. arrived at Philadelphia, with news of the destruction of Pocotaligo bridge by the Yankee forces on the 6th inst .drunkeness and consequent incompetency of officers and Foster's scouts had communicated with Sherman's forces, which were marching on Savannah. Farragut has arrived at New York.

Resecrate will command the forces designated to ope. rate in the rear of Bood.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Davis submitted lengthy joint resolutions for the restoration of peace and the Union, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed .-The resolutions propose a convention of all the States, to which shall be referred eleven amendments to the Constitution-one forming the New England States into one section, and another providing for the alternate election of President from the free and slave States. Gold closed at 2334.

The Senate passed (to-day) the House bill, with an amendment, to define and punish conspiracion against the

Confederate States. In the House the Joint resolution for a recess to the first man made three distinct charges against our line of of January was indefinitely postponed. The confiscation works at a point about five miles from Savannah, and and currency bills were further discussed until adjourn. about mid-way between the Central and Gulf Railroads.

Hon, A. H. Stephens and the Right of Secession. In a letter of a recent date, which we find in a yards. Georgia newspaper, Hon. A. H. Stephens makes the following clear and emphatic remarks: \* \* It is also true that I opposed secession in

1850, as a question of policy, but not as a matter of

right. The charge that I ever, at any time, or on any occasion, uttered the sentiment that secession would be acts of kindness extended to his creatures. No one need "a crime," is entirely without the shadow of foundation. The clear right of a State, under the compact of 1787, to resume the full exercise of all her delegated powers by a withdrawal, from the Union whenever her people in their deliberate and sovereignly expressed judgment should determine so to do, was never questioned by me. This was the doctrine of the States Rights party of Georgia, under the lead of the illustrious and renowned Troup—the correct teachings of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and '99. In these principles I was reared; by them I have ever been governed in my political acts, and by them I expect to live and die. Hence when Georgia acceded in 1861, even against my own judgment, I stood by her acts. To her alone I owed ultimate allegiance. Her cause became my cause; ber The most trustworthy report reaches us via Hardeedestiny became my destiny. From that day to this ville, and is to the effect that heavy fighting was going that cause has engaged every energy of my heart, head and soul, and in it they will continue to be enlisted to the bitter end. Should nobly maintained their position and repulsed the enethat end be the establishment of this principle of my. "the ultimate absolute sovereignty of the several States," it will in my judgment more than compensate for all the loss of blood and treasure of this war so un- the following relative to the late raid from Newbern : time. There is no danger of any number of troops attempting a passage at these points, though they may be it has been or may be. This doctrine once firmly established the confederates are the second and the second and the confederates are the second and the second an used by scouts or spice sent off to reconnoitre or carry tablished, will, I doubt not, prove to be the self-adjustmessages to the coast. There are no public roads leading principle—continental regulator—in our present or ing off from them, and they are not marked on any of any future system of associations or confederations of States that may arise. I make no boast of consistency, so far as party relations are concerned—these I have

often changed; but principles, never. confirmed by the hospital list given elsewhere from the our school boys know very well, died at Bradford, near this point we made the acquaintance of the gentle-intensely southern as any paper in the Confederacy.—

(Mass.,) a few days ago. His age was seventy-eight.

er, are charged as advertisements.

The Charleston Courier of the 14th inst. contains

PROM SAVANNAH.

st concerning the war movements in that vicinity:

We quote from the "Republican" all reports of inter-

Saturday and Sunday artillery firing on both sides was

actively kept up with more or less skirmishing. There is no change in the aspect of affairs at either of our points

since our last issue. Everything goes on well, and all are in the best of spirits. The brightest prospects continue

LIST OF WOUNDED BECSIVED AT HOSPITAL NO. 1, BROUGH-

TON STREET.

The following is a list of the wounded which have been received at General Hospital No. 1, from all points, since the beginning of the enemy's assault;

O M Butler, Company C, 1st Georgia Regulars, left thigh, amputated on the battle-field.

J M Floyd, Company E, 37th Georgia, left shoulder.
J P. White, Company A, Naval Battalion, left hald.
J J Blanchard, Terrell Artillery, under right eye.

J Underwood, Company B, Arsenal Battalion, left hand J W Morris, Company A, Augusta Battalion right leg. Lieutenant T W Foreman, 9th Kentucky, mounted in-

Sergeant N Baker, Company F, 50th North Carolina

head, mortally.

J. R. Beard, Cempany C. 38th North Carolina, left hip.

Assistant Surgeon C P Brown, concussion of brain.

E B Taylor, Company I, 2d Georgia State Line, head

Assistant Surgeon A E Dickinson, fracture of collar

Among the casualties we are pained to learn that Major Cook, of Cook's Athens Battalion, received a mortal wound in the head. He was brought to the city in the afternoon, still alive, though in a perfectly unconscious state.

During the artillery duel yesterday, a horse which was tied to a tree became frightened at the noise of a passing

shell from one of the enemy's guns, broke loose and ran over Assistant Surgeons C. P. Brown and A. F. Dickinson,

causing a concussion of the brain of the former and the fracture of the collar bone of the latter.

hoarding up provisions. Our citizens must be supported and their sufferings demand the mercy of all who are able

to contribute to their scanty supplies. The present diffi-culties which surround us cannot last long and everything indicates a propitious future. The citizens of Savannah

and firesides from the polluion of a hostile foe, the enemy will be driven back in dismay and confusion and our city

rendered secure from future trouble. The question, where

tance, and makes a touching appeal to those who have any kind of edibles to spare. Let every one see to it that they are fully discharging their whole duty and all will yet be well. We see nothing in the present situation of affairs

to discourage us. Everything works well, and with the strong arms of our able commanders enlisted in our de-

fence, we have every reason to believe that the enemy will

encouraged and co operate with our military authorities

and communicated some statements for the "Cou-

and willing to give up. Some of the warehouses and

Whatever the pretext or reason for this opening of

"Republican" above quoted—there is and was no scar-

city of liquor in Savanah, unless perhaps in the hospi

tals and places where liquor was needed and could be

properly used. It is believed and stated by some that

for warning and for remonstrance, and we beg officers

and editors and citizens concerned to deal frankly and

As to the fact or extent of the destruction of the

railroad bridge and trestling over and near the Savan-

The shelling of the rail road at certain points on the

passing of cars is continued, but so far without notable

The Charleston Mercury contains the following

TIDINGS FROM SAVANNAH.

Our accounts from Savannah are still meagre and

From parties just from Savannah we learn that, be-

tween one and two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Sher-

Each time the Yankee assaulting column was repulsed

with heavy loss. Their pearest approach to our forti-

fications was within a distance of about two hundred

The Augusta papers mention that Sherman had pos

session of the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad,

and that the Yankees had captured one of the Gulf

passenger trains, containing, amongst other persons, R.

The enemy still holds his position at Coosawhatchie.

The railroad bridge over the Savannah River has not

We learn that the bridge over the Ogeechee River

Gan. G. W. Smith is well posted on the other side of

The city yesterday was full of rumors of various

kinds, which we could trace to no authentic source. -

on at noon on Monday, near the race course, which is

The Goldsboro' State Journal of the 15th inst., bas

THE LATE RAID BELOW.

The raiders came and have gone, and beyond the

about three quarters of a mile from the Charleston and

R. Cuyler, Esq , President of the road.

terminus of the road.

side of the Savannah River.

the river, with about 7,000 troops.

nah River accounts are variant and contradictory.

and exposure.

man's army.

to the extent of their power.

from shall we obtain something to eat, is of grave impor

" SOMETHING TO BAT." -- There is undoubtedly an abun-

the following news

reast, dangerous

Special Notices will be charged \$4 per square for each

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or bean, for each and every incor-

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac-

23 No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

information and observation led us to the opinion that the force was about 700 strong. We understand they had a few boats in the expedition, but we doubt it. Having driven our pickets back at Beckton's, the enemy pushed on towards Kinston, and reached the neighborhood of that place the same evening. What

followed we learn from others. Our Kinston correspondent, under date 14th says, the energy numbered about 1000, and consisted of por-tions of the 132d New York and 15th Massachusetts nfantry; three companies of the 12th New York cavalry, and one section of Bruce's New York light artilery-all-under the command of Lt. Col. Hitchcock, of

the 132d N. Y. infantry. They went within two miles of Kinston, where they encountered a portion of the 3d N. C. cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Beard, and a section of Cumming's battery, all commanded by Lieut. Col. J. B. Starr. The casualties on our side are three men of the cavalry captured and one wounded. None killed .-Lieut. John B. Wooten, of Capt. Foy's company, captured a Yankee cavalryman, his horse and accou-

amputated on the Dattle-Reid.

H D Spangler, Company A, 54th Virginia, left thigh, amputated on the battle-field.

Q Watson, Company C, 50th North Carolina, neck.

B Sellers, Company C, 40th North Carolina Battation, intrements and brought them in. As might be expected the Yankees committed the usua! excesses--plundering and robbing indiscrimi-Wm. H. West, Jacob West, Shadrack Randall and Mrs. George C. Hartsfield suffered most severey, being robbed of everything of value. Hajor F W U Cook, Athens Battalion, head, mortally.

J B Hare, Company C, 33th North Carolina, right foot.

J B. Fenner, Company D, 3d South Carolina Cavalry, left

We don't think this crowd expected to meet Sherman—they simply went out to rob and they did it. BATTLE OF COOSAWHATCHIE.

From Capts. Nichols and Hill, who have just arrivd from the South Carolina coast, the Constitutionalist has received a detailed account of the recent battles on the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. On the 6th inst., the enemy advanced from Gregory's Landing, having reached that point on the Tulafinny river in seventy barges. They advanced upon our po-

sition at Tulafiany trestle. Gen. Gartrell was in com-

mand at that post, and with his accostomed vigor and alacrity prepared to meet them. Our force was comparatively small in numbers but full of pluck. The 5th Georgia was first sent cut to feel the enemy, and, if possible, ascertain his strength. His force was reported at 1000 men. The 5th heid its ground, but being outnumbered, sent for reinforcements. The 1st Georgia Reserves was sent to their support. The fight commenced in earnest about eleven o'clock, just half a mile from the bri ge. The enemy was continually reinforced, until he had brought up from 2,500 to 3,000 men. The engagement was stubborn on both sides. -At first we drove the Yankees, but their fresh troops

first position, which we held. The enemy advanced no farther on that day. This fight had lasted from nine o'cleck until two P. M. Our loss was about one hundred kided and wounded. That of the enemy unknown, but supposed to have been heavy. A prisoner reported it at several hundred.

compelled us to yield ground, until we had regained our

That night the Yankees brought up eight pieces of artillery and shelled our position. The practice was admirable, every shell bursting immediately above the rail road and tearing up the track in several places. On Friday morning, the 9th instant the enemy

be driven back and signally deteated. Let every one be made a kint towards Pocotaligo. Their direct attack however, was more to the left, between Tulaflooy tres-A disabled soldier who was on a visit to Savannah, tle and the Coosa whatchie bridge. Their advance line. and left there on Monday morning, has reached this city, was met by our skirmishers. Reinforcements coming up on both sides, the battle became general. The ground was stubbornly contested. A swamp in-He reports that on Saturday, 10th inst., three sevtervened between the hostile forces, and the fusilade was

Darkness alone prevented us from gaining as complete and determination on our side. It was reported that victory. the Ogechee bridge on the Gulf road, near Savannah, But as it was, we foiled all efforts to destroy the rail this had prevented the arrival of some forces who would road, and gave the enemy a severe drubbing. Our loss

and could have reached Savannah. It is more than was about 100 killed and wounded. probable that these soldiers may find good work to do. The Georgia Reserves fought like veterans, and won however, on the South side of the Ogechee, as things the admiration of all.

The brave Gen. Gartrell was severely wounded by a now go-at all events they can work their way to and shell in the left arm and side. On Friday we learn there was something of a panie

the Sp neer Rifle,

n portions of Savannah, and some croakers were ready The most formidable of the breach-loading small arms which have been employed in the present hostilities, is the Spencer rifle. The rapidity with which it may be fired, without the least change of position, makes it of defending a city, but a good example to be followed very effective, and with very little hazard to him who in good time and in good order by any who prefer to uses it, if once under cover. The stock of the gun is hollow, and is a magazine of cartridges. The action of the lock in discharging and re-cocking brings the next cartridge into position, and so on, until the supply i exhausted. The maguz ne is then replenished in a half storehouses -for which we refer to some temarks of the minute, and the process is repeated.

The objection to the use of breech-loading small arms is, that the mon, in excitement, fire aw y their ammunition without proper consideration or corresponding effect. There is a great deal of noise, a great rapidity of the city was in greater danger from spirits than from firing, with but little execution. Before a battle is Sherman; and as this danger has often threatened our fairly joined the cartridges are exhausted. The use of citi 8 and the service, we now state the fact once again breech-loaders has been pretry much confined to cavulrymen because of the facilities they possers of carrying abundance of an municion, thus a cetting one of the difficulties in the use of breech-loaders by the infantry -Hence with the cavalry, and particularly with the ene-Our army every where has suffered more or less from my, the use of breech loaders is almost universal; and of these the Spencer rifle is now most extensively emin less degree relatively of soldiers, and our best and bravest men have thus been sacrificed in useless daring ployed.

The captures which we have made from the enemy embrace a large number of these Spencer rifles. It would be eminently desirable to arm our cavalry with them, and thus remove that inequality between the opposing lines which told so heavily against us in the cavalry encounters of the past campaigo. A practical difficulty exists, however, which we are informed has not yet been removed. We call to it the attention of our ordnance department, that the ingenuity which has won so many triumphs in obviating other difficulties may perform a similar service in this case. The Spencer rifle cannot be used with any cartridge yet furnished to our soldiers. The cartridges are put up in copindefinite, and, at the time we write, very little is known positively in our community, even amongst those best per cases of peculiar machanism, which we have not posted, as to the present position and prospects of Sher- | yet undertaken to make. Hence our valuable captures are stacked away in our armories, as so much dead weight. The thing needed is the manufacture of cartridges for the Spencer rifle. It surely cannot be long before they will be made, and is abundance. Has not familiarity with war yet given sufficient cool-

ness to very many of our veterans, to ensure an advantageous use of these rapid shooters in the hands of infantrymen, in regular battle? We should think so; and if so, there is no estimating the effectiveness of a company of men thus armed, in every regiment, or even in every brigade. Each man, if the enemy be uncovered, might fire with equally careful aim, as often as ten muzzle-loaders, and without a tenth of the exposure of his person. Once under shelter nothing would remain but to select his successive objects, aim, pull the trigger, aim, pull the trigger, and so on, almost indefinitely, without any change of his own position. The Savannah Bailroad track. His batteries continue to value of such an arm in repelling a charge, is almost shell every passing train. With this exception, all is beyond estimation. On the part of the attacking parquiet between Charleston and Hardeeville, the present ty, the object is to hasten to the hand encounter with the utmost celerity, so as to receive as tew volleys as possible. The endeavor on the other side, is to pour been burned, as was reported. The structure burned in the utmost number of well aimed shots. The Spencer rifle would be the exact thing for this was the long and important trestlework on the Georgia

latter service. There would be no rik in waiting till the enemy was in close range; for these rifles would has been destroyed by our troops. It is believed that easily deliver ten volleys before the assailants could advance fifty yards. Once within that distance, the enemy would be annihilated before they could either approach or retreat. The rapidity and accuracy of these guns were illustrated when our forces were North of the Chickahominy. A Yunkee sharpshooter, from a tree top, opened apon a Confederate officer, who showed himself a yard or two out of the trenches, and before only a few miles from Savannah, but that our men had the latter could, without an unbecoming precipitation, me of which pierced his garments.

Whether these guns, ho vever, can be introduced advantageously into the infantry service or not, there is no controversy as to the expediency of putting breechloaders into the hands of cavalrymen. If we use them at all, we should use the best we can get; and a large number of the best the world has yet produced are in we happened to be down in the lower part of Pi are informed by cavalrymen—will the ordn are department please to take notice? - Rich. Sentinel.

We learn that North Carolina was prominently and so far as party relations are concerned—these I have from Newbern, and at about 10 o'clock, a. m., when La Renaisance "Louisianaise," is the title of a paper often changed; but principles, never.

Up nearly as high as Coward's bridge, they fired a few punished in New Orleans. It is the organ of the South, and is as shots at our pickets in the Becton old field. It was French—American population of the South, and is as

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1864. ARE THE ENEMY NOW COMING TO WILMING.

9 03 9 it is the interest of the enemy to come to this place. - be whole army, quite as much as any man of his rank, ing character and tone of mind is calculated to be what They, themselves, have expressed the same opinion, but or of any other rank, native or foreign in the whole are is known as " popul r" He will be apt to secure a they have also expressed the opinion that without a my, and consequently we feel his death to be a great much larger measure of respect than of popularity. Peopretty strong land force, a mere naval expedition would loss to the Confederates. fail. This, we think, is more than likely, at least it appears so to us, and we believe to most other people.

sent, or during the present year of 1864, coming to this

point, or are they going to attack Wilmington? This being the case, we give our notion for what it may | Confederacy cannot easily replace. Unless Savani ah does 'a'i, we confess then we have no

a probable attack in a few days by fact and water. The near the capitol. land forces are said to be under the command of Reast worth. They may or may not be true. We are disposed dition is so very remarkable after all. We copy from to believe that Nashville has following and the following extract from its situation arwho the water forces are ander, but it is presumed. Farragut is in command. But he includes are said to be quite paring to messalt the works. formidable. There we all a reports, and we presume our suppose a few days more wall decide which r we are to be use of Schools and Families, by Richard Sterling, A. attacked now or not. The armala is said to have left M., Principal of Edgeworth Female Seminary, and J. Fortress Mourca hat I'm 'ay marmag.

Dasi, Jonanai, Printey, 19th wat

#### THESE ASK LIVELY SIMES

Yesterday was a day of some interest. Various reports were upon the stocks relative to the appearance doubt gone, while the majerity remain. We shall probally hear definitely about the fleet is line we go to

Our people have been so often disappointed relative

ing was from the Northeast, and the weather was unmade to land at last accounts from the coast.

call attention to the circulars of Gen. Blagg and matter. Col. Jackson, in to-day's paper. We would caution our people, bowever, against creating a panie. All that intend to eve had better do so quietly, and with as little show as parable. We have no doubt every and four paroled Confederate officers from Fort Pulneki. facility possible will be effectfully furnished, if proper The Yankee officers in the fleet reported that General Sherapplication is made. - Dudy Journal, 21st.

office and rattles our shutters, and knowing that, with could give no particulars. Another thousand Yankee prist made its first appearance here on Saturday. It apare led to the conclusion that even if the enemy's flect is intended for a discept open this coast, the execution or attempted execution of that design must be postponed for some days yet. We hardly think that even Yankee sailors would vanione to remain on our caset at the

the Yankee fleet, number og forty one vessels all told, the tollowing appointments for the ensuing year: had steamed off at about five o'clock the evening before, taking a portherly discotion. This would by no means imply that they had abandoned any intentions they might have entertalled against this place, but simply that they felt the necessity of making an efficie before night. We will probably bear, before going to press, whether they have returned to their pertion of cities or both ibald Alderman, H. D. Gilbert, A. J. Murray, H. S. quiet yes'erday; scarcely a gun was fired during the

on-forty-two of the cramy's first reported off New Inlet Bar. They are in about the same position they were yesterday afternoon, except the of them, which boat from Fort Pulaski, we find the following names bave moved more in range of one of our Forts, East of belonging to North Carolina Regiments:

# THE SHIPAGION.

If, in our houndle way, we have ever been able to command any portion of public confidence, we think that this has been due qui to as much to our perfect in- Lt. J. K. Gilbert, 57th cause whatsoever. We do not mean that we have felt it our duty to say ell we may have thought, but we have felt it out duty to say nothing that we have not

long years, have a right to ask as one views about the present position of effairs. These, we think, is a mu- copied into some one of our cotemporaries, and credited tual confidence between us and our readers, which we to the Wilmington Journal. We think the Courser

say that things are working to our partiet satisfaction, credit is concerned. The mistake, we think, was made when our own judgment telesus that they are not so by the paper copying it; at any rate it was not made latter only was brought into action on our side. Our working. The position of thirties is rather gloomy than intentionally by us. Any little bit of fun or folly we men fell back skirmishing to our third lines of intrench otherwise, but it is far from body desperate. We are think we can perpetrate for ourselves, or if we cannot ments. Our cuter lines, fourteen miles from the city, bound to get through, if we are only determined to go then we think it had as well go unperpetrated, so far as on account of their extreme length, were indefensible, and through. As we said once before, our cause cannot we are concerned. fail, it cannot be lost, - unless it is abandoned, and we do trust that it will not be abandoned.

FIRE. - A fire broke out about 9 to clock last night in the second story, over the cooking department, of Mr. B. | \$100 and one cheese. D. Morrill'e "Saloon" on Front Street, near Market .--Through the energetic exertions of the firemen and the citizens the fire was prevented from spreading beyond that portion of the building in which it officiated, the wood work of which was almost entirely concum d. The building was considerably damaged, and a large amount of crockery and other articles destroyed. Mr. M. est mat a his loss at frem \$15 000 to \$20,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Daily Journal, Tuesday, 20th inst. At auction on Monday, S. M. WEST, Auc.

\$4,900.

DEATH OF GENERAL CLEBURNE. Although we know that it is perfectly natural, wheth- value placed upon President Davis by the people of er exactly right or not, for native born citizens of the the Confederacy, we would have had these doubts dis-

country to feel the strongest jealousy against men of pelled by noticing the deep feeling created here this foreign or alien birth, we yet think that in the Army of week by a strange and somewhat vague rumor of bis Tennessee, Major General Cleburne, more popularly death. known as "Pat () leburne," had a corred the respect and We do not speak of President Divis' popularity, for We have expressed our opinion more than once that the attachment of his division, and most probably of we doubt if any gentleman of his grave, firm, commandple will probably value bim more than they will love

He had the power of inspiring his corps with an him, but that people do value him-that his death amount of enthusiasm which hardly any other man would be looked upon as a great public loss—a nation-The question now is. Are the enemy's forces at pie- could command. It was seldom or never that the por- al calamity—we cannot entertain the slightest doubt. debt: tion of the Confederate army under the command of or if we had previously done so, we could not any longer General Cleburne suffered a repulse when it charged, retain it after what we have heard and seen this week. Of course it is impossible for us to say. We cannot or failed to maintain its resition when it was charged. The times, of course, are trying. They call for macripenetrate the score councils of any body, but at the lis not because by a mere accident the present writer fiees much greater than most of our people could have same time we have the usual right to form and express and General Cleburne happened to have been born anticipated, and, naturally, a contest in which such sacour own opinions, and, without feeling conscious of any within a few miles of each other, probably not more rifices become necessary can hardly be popular. Prinexcessive vanity, to believe that people would attach than ten, than we make the remark-no matter where ciple and honor can alone sustain our people, or cause about as much, and no more importance to our opinions born, General Cleburne was a good citizen, a brave them to sustain their chosen leaders. than they would to the views or opinions of o her people. soldier, and able man, and his death is a loss which the

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.-We find the following paragraph in the Augusta Constitutionalist of Sanday morning, the which is now nearly at an ead. We may be migraken, 18th inst. We do not place much faith in the report, but place by a gentleman who came through via Fortress but we think that the result will show that we are not. at the same time hope it may prove true so far as the cap. Monroe, and reached here Saturday morning. The If Savannah falls, then Wilmington may be in doubt. ture of Nashville is concerned. We shall regret to rear of Herald contains a map of Savannah and its rpproaches, the loss of the brave Gen. CHEATHAM:

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE .- A gentleman who arrived from very serious apprehensions, and even then we hardly Macon Saturday evening informs us that a report was in the macon that Gen. Hood assaulted the saturday from New York to Willion the men who composed them are still living works at Nashville, carried them, and was in possession of the city. The rumor also states that Gen. Cheatlau was killed at the head of his colps in the streets of the city. But when a traveler has passports from both governour readers can take these reports for what they are ments to go and come, we do not know that the expe- found.

FROM Messes, STERLING & CAMPBELL, Greensboro,'

N. C., we have "Our Own Second Reader: For the D. Campbell, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Rhetorie."

The publication is well-printed-unusually so, con sidering the state of the times; indeed, we hardly find tack. They say that he was confronted by a large roce, any work got up in superior style in the Confederacy with the single exception of those printed by Messrs. avans & Cogswell, of Columbia, S. C., which appear to us to show little, if any falling off from peace times.

The "Second Reader" is a Long Primer, 12 mo., of Savannah or move around the city and strike the coast about two hundred pages, filled with valuable matter, southeast of it. They have by this time most likely been well adapted for the purpose for which it is designed.

WE HAVE, up to the present writing, received nothing from Georgia, since our Saturday morning's edition. press. If we do, we will let the jubile been all that is The following items from the Charleston Courier is all the public information we are in possession of:

Assault on Fort McAllister .- We cmitted to make to the enemy's appearance here that we netually dislike mention of the very general report in circulation Wedmention of the very general report in circulation with the Wedon
able to confront and hold in cacek every active force of that the report how may prove file, but we really have Allister, deeming it to be of very doubtful character, comapprehensions to the contrary. If he actually menaces ing so soon after the announcement of its having been ns now, in the winter season, we must show him our heavily reinforced and provisioned. The information, howns now, in the winter season, we must show him our ever, comes from such a source that we are forced to bestrength, and frus rate its designs to the best of our lieve it. The fort was carried by assault at three o'clock sbility, with a determination never to se render or be on Tuesday morning, 13th instant, by the portion of Sherman's forces sent to tap the Albany and Gulf Rail Road .-We have no particulars or details of the capture. The oforado and Wabish have been riceguized. We are not sure the reported a portion of the fleet being off the Amongst the first off New Inlet, the war ships Col. | ficer in command of the fort was Col. E. C. Anderson, of sure the report of a portion of the flect being off the lieved, still threaten Savannah. The capture of Fort Mc. Allister, at the mouth of the Ogeochee, will enable the works on both sides of the river, and, after destro, ing the se Western bar is correct; at heast no such report had been received at headquarters, up to 6 o'clock yester—
been received at headquarters, up to 6 o'clock yester—
been received at headquarters, up to 6 o'clock yester—
oity. No further news from there had been received up works on both sides of the tiver, and, after destroying in section the both sides of the tiver, and after destroying in section the both sides of the tiver, and after destroying in section the both sides of the tiver, and after destroying in section the both sides of the tiver, and the both sides of the tiv

favorable for landing. No demonstration had been below, is probably incorrect. We think from our in- barns and dwellings used for the benefit of the en-mies arformation, that it is somewhat probable our army has mies. They also burned the bridge across the Nottoway evacuated the city, and that our men under Hardee river, besides in various other ways seriously interfering It may not be improper on the present occasion to are safe. We suppose a few days more will decide the with General Lee's supply communication. Rebel cavalry were encountered at several points, with whom there was

FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH DAY. The flag of truce boat brought op Thursday one hundred man and Staff had arrived at Hilton Head; also that it was rumored that Savannah was to capitulate at 12 M. Thorsday. They had learned of the fall of Fort Mc Allister, but few intermissions it in a blown for some days past, we oners will be taken down this morning. This completes plars under the auspices of Messrs "Sinclair & Munthe exchange, and makes the number thus far turned over son." The paper makes a favorable appearance, and by Colonel Hatch eleven thousand.

If any later news comes to hand before going to press it will appear in to-day's paper.

# Appointment of Cfficers.

At a meeting held on Friday last, the Directors of The report reschedule there can yielded morning that the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company made Engineer and Superintendent-S. L. Fremont.

Assistant Superintendent-Wm. Smith. Secretary and Treasurer-J. W. Thompson. General Freight Agent-W. J. Yopp. Ticket Agent and Book-Keeper-W M Poisson.

Conductors-E. D. Browning, John R. Ivey, Arch- nothing new to report from the front. All continued Hazell and Walter H. McRae.

We also harn that an increase of 3314 per cent. was tion. The tone of the Republican is quiet and confi-WEDNESDAY MORKING, Dec. 214, - Wind blowing | made on the salaries over that of the previous year.

# RETURNED CONFEDERATES.

Among the paroled Confederates who arrived at Charleston on Thursday evening last, by flag of truce

Colonel G. N. Folk, 65th North Carolina. Capt. D. S. Cockesham, 54th

Capt. S. J. Parham, 54th Capt, J. E. Gorman, 3d

I.t. H. T. Gash, 6th Lt. M. C. Good, 6th Lt. E E. Gath, 34th Lt. E. W. Barton, 17th

The Augusta "Constitutionalist" finds the "possum" which left the Courler, and marks it "Wilmington Jourmarks and brands.—Charleston Courier. There should be a little more attention paid to good authority that General Hardee is confident of his

We noticed the article referred to by the Courier will give us credit for being, as a general thing, more It certainly would do no marger of good for us to sinned against than sinning, so far as the failure to give ble skirmishing at Station Two and a Half. The Yankees used their artillery as well as musketry, while the

# MONDAY, BEC. 19th.

Stephen F. Kelley, (through Miss M. A. Buie,)

# FOR SOLDIERS DINNER.

t	EXCRIVED BY MRS. DEROSSET.	the hing was kept up along the
	Mrs. Wm. P. Harriss 50	line all day. From that time until Friday, the 16th
	Little Willie Howell	instant, everything remained comparatively unjet when t
	Mrs ( O Megras	tighting again commenced and man hand a
f		
24		WAG VAPE DOOVE
_	Mrs. Polly Morris 160	was very monty.
0	Mrs. Jas. C. Smith	The enemy have three lines of intrenchments and
	George and cam west 40	are in the vicinity of the old Race Course
	Cash 100	"It is reported that the enemy have thrown a near
	Mrs Drake 100	toon bridge cores the sines at a cutowil a pour
	Walter Makes	tood bridge across the river above Savannan. They
c.	Capt. Murray (Hansa) 180	have also succeeded in cutting off one of our gunboats.
	Col DaPonet	An effort was made to relieve it and a small much and

\$25; 3 months \$15.

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE...THE REBELS MUST BE Ir we had personally entertained any doubts of the SURDUKD.

The message of Lincoln was read in Congress on Tuesday, It is rather dull and uninteresting. It opens with intelligence about the state of affairs in Chins. San Domingo and Chiti, and some history of rebellions which have occurred in those countries, which are are not very interesting to our people. The only ref rence to the Florida affair is the following :

Nevertheless, unforeseen political difficulties have arisen especially in Brazilian and British ports and on the northern boundary of the United States, which have required, and are likely to continue to require, the practice of constant vigilance and a just and conciliaory spirit on the part of the Uni ed States, as well as of the nations concerned, and their Governments. The following shows the Yankee exhibit of their

The public debt on the 1st day of July last, as appears by the books of the Treasury, amounted to one billion, seven bundred and forty thousand million, eix bundred and ninety thousand, four bundred and eightynine dollars and forty-nine cents. Probably, should the war continue for another year, that amount may be increased by not far from five hundred millions

THE LATE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE. Lincoln put in a vast quantity of bogus votes at the late election, and now bases on them a statement that

LATE VION NEW YORK.

We have highly important and most cheering news from

Stanton by General Grant. They state that General Sher-

man's army was on Saturday last within fifteen miles of

force, and had yet had no communication with the coast

Sherman has severed the telegraph running from Savannah

ceive their intelligence of his movements from Charleston.

gion, and a sketch of the city and its land and water ap

about twenty the a rad men, consisting of the Fifth corps.

one division of the Third and General Greeg's cavalry,

burg or hichmond to record.

the proprietors.

mand there.

we tender to the enterprise the right hand of fellow-

BRIG. GEN. BRADLBY JOHNSON, of the Maryland

The News from Savannah,

As for as we can learn, all remains quiet in and

around Savannah. We have received the Savannah

Republican of Friday morning. It says: "We bave

whole day." The Republican is printed on a quarter

sheet, and the Moroing News has suspended publica-

dent. No complaint is made of any scarcity of pro-

visions in the city; but notice is given in the local

column that the Habersham Mills will supply the peo-

We learn that Colonel Young, with about 900 men

went on Friday to Argyle Island, where the enemy

500 strong, had possession of two rice mills, at one of

which he was pounding and at the other threshing rice

While we are quite in the dark as to the progress of

events at Savannah, we are glad to know that we have

The Charleston Courier of the 19th has the follow-

A friend has favored us with the following details of

operations near the city since the advance of the Yan-

kees: "On Wednesday, 7th inst., there was considera-

were evacuated before daylight Saturday morning,

"The sharp shooters of the enemy were very active

at that point, and heavy skirmishing ensued between them and our troops on the second line of works, which

we now hold. At daylight on Sunday, the 11th in-

stant, the enemy attacked our second line, and between

nine and ten o'clock made an assault, which was easily

repulsed. Monday the firing was kept up along the

musket was in the trenches."

ability to hold Savannah.—Chas. Mercury. 19th,

ple with rice flour at \$4 per bushel.

Island was reinforced by 2000 men.

10th inst.

the population of the country is increasing: The election has exhibited another fact, not less A friend has handed us a copy of the New York valuable to be known: the fact that we do not ap-Herald of the 14th inst, which was brought to this proach exhaustion in the most important branch of the national resources-that of living men. While it is melancholy to reflect that the war bas filled so many graves and carried mourning to so many hearts, it is s me relief to know that, compared with the surviving, which appears to us as being a very good draft. We the fallen have been so few. While corps, and divisions. The same is true of the paval service. The election returns prove this. So many voters could not else be

> THE NAVY. The Federal Lavy consists of six hundred and seven ty-one vessels, carrying four thousand six hundred guns

and by this navy-There have been captured during the year three bun-General there an, through the Richmond papers of yester- | dred and twenty-four vessels, and tre whole number of day, the substance of which is communicated to Secretary | naval captures since hostilities commenced is one thousand three hundred and severty-nine, of which two hundred and sixty seven are steamers. The gross pro-Savaunth, and, in their latest despatches, announce that he ceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize properhad arrived at a point within less than five miles of it, and ty thus far reported amounts to \$14.396.250 51. A was drawn up in live of battle, but had yet made no at. large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication and yet to be reported. The total expenditures of the Navy Department of every description, including the cost of the immense equadrons that have been to Richmond, and the papers of the latter city have to rethe 1st of November, 1864, are \$238,647 262 25. The rebels profest to be in doubt whether he would attack | CUR MILITARY OPERATIONS-PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUC

TION. The war continues. Since the last annual message, able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion; for it is proba- all the important lines and positions then occupied by ble that the decisive battle was fought yesterday. We our forces have been maintained, and our cymies have publish to-day a map of Barannah and the surrounding re. steadily advanced, thus liberating the regions left in the rear; so that Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of other States, have again produced reasonably fair crops. The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year is General Sherman's attempted march of three bundred miles directly through the insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase of our relative strength that our general in chief could feel Railroad has returned to the front of Petersburg, after the every and yet to detach a well-appointed large having accomplished in the most complete marner all it army to move on such as expedition. The result not set out to do. The object of this expedition was not, as yet being known, conjecture in regard to it should not

the rebels supposed, to capture the town of Weldon, but here be indulged. merely to so damage the railroad running to that place | Important movements have also occurred during the from Pereisburg, by which the rebel army of Lee has been year to the effect of moniding society for durability in extensively fed, as to seriously interfere with his future the Union. Although short of complete success, it is supplies, and this was offsetually performed. Gen. War- much in the right direction that twelve thousand citiren reached Bellfield station, where the railroad crosses zens in each of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana itoia the rebels. Here they were found to have strong administer them. The movement in the same direction,

been received at headquarters, up to 6 o'clock yesterday evening. The first off New Inlet consists of over the Savannah Rail Boad.

Warren's troops compensed their return to camp out the day evening. The first off New Inlet consists of over the Savannah Rail Boad.

Warren's troops compensed their return to camp out the saccure to horry and Union in the camp of the saccure to horry and Union in the camp of the savannah Rail Boad.

Warren's troops compensed their trip, over the Savannah Rail Boad.

Warren's troops compensed their trip, over the Savannah Rail Boad.

Like another foul spirit being driven out, it may but it will won her no more. THE REBELS MUST BE SUBDUED. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the

insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept of nothing short of the severance of the Union. slight skirmishing; but General Warren's entire loss in the His declarations to that effect are explicit and oft reexpedition was only between forty and fifty in killed and peated. He does not attempt to deceive us. He afwounded and a few missing stragglers. It is thought that fords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. We cannot winter. There are no later operations in front of Peters- distinct, simple and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory. If we yield, we are beaten. If the southern people foil him, THE NORTH CAROLINIAN, formerly published at defeat following war. What is true, however, of him Fayetteville, having been removed to Wilmington, who heads the insurgent cause is not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he cannot re accept the Union, they can. Some of them, we know, already desire peace and reunion. The number of such may increase. They can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the naship, hoping it may prove successful and pleasant to tional authority under the constitution. After so much, the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conference. Volunteers, has been appointed to the command of the courts and votes. Operating only in constitutional and Confederate Prison at Salisbury, and has taken com lawful channels, some certain and other possible ques- day. tions are, and would be, beyond the executive power to adjust, as for instance, the admission of members to Cong ess and whatever might require the appropriation of

The executive power itself would be greatly dimin ished by the c seation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeiture would still be within executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would exercised can be fairly judged by the post. A year be ago, general pardon, and amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all, except certain designated classes, and it was at the same time made known that the excepted classes were still within contemplation of special clemency. During the year many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time, also, special pardons have been granted to individuals of excepted for his own use. With the aid of two Napoleon gurs class. s, and no voluntary application has been denied. of Earle's Light Battery, the Yankees were soon driven Thus, practically, the door has been for a fail year open off. One mill and several neighboring dwellings were to all, except such as were not in condition to make free burned, and the other mill rendered useless. Although choice—that is, such as were in custody or under conthe enemy's starpshooters kept up a constant fire upon straint. It is still so open to all; but the time may us during these operations, not a man on our side was come, probably will come, when public duty shall dehurt. Next morning, however, the enemy on Argyle mand that it be closed, and that in lieu more rigorous

measures than heretofore shall be adopted.

In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to ample force to hold the line of the Savannah river the National authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to continuing the war on (north bank) in any emergency. We also hear from the part of the Goverment, I return nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, and that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation proclama tion nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the forms of that proclamation, or by any of that act of con-gress. If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an Executive duty to re-enslave such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it. In stating a single condition of prace, I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who be ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

PRISONERS -The mortality among our unfortunate prisoners sent by sea to Savannah to be exchanged is very remarkable. A list is published of 117 who died on the passage to Savannah-117 out of less, we believe, than 5,000. Can it be that the yankee authorities have changed the place of exchange from Virginia to Savannah for the purpose of subjecting the poor tellows, sick and emaciated, to the trials of a sea voyage at this inclement season? The idea would be inadmissible as to any others than those whose avowed object is to exterminate the people of the South. Fayette. Observer.

KEROSENE LAMP WICK .- Considering the present price of kerosene lamp wicks, people can make a better wick than they buy by taking cotton flannel, of which all have pieces, and folding it up three thicknesses, just wide The enemy have three lines of intrenchments, and enough to go into the tube, and catching the edges

> REPORTED EVACUATION OF PLYMOUTH. -The Tarboro' Southerner says it is removed that the Yanton.

Appointments of North Carolina Conference, M. E. Church, South, beld at Mocksville, Davis county, on

Raleigh District: NF Reid, P E. Station: B Craven. Colored Chapel—W E Pell and A H Raven. Louisburg-R 8 Moran. Tar River-Jos H Wheeler and W Harris Person—Paul J Carroway and J P Moore.
Orange—W M Jordan, T W Moore.
Billsboro'—To be supplied.
Barringer's Brigade—J H Robbles. Barringer's Brigade-J H I Hoke's Brigade-J J Hines 10th Georgia Cavalry - J D Buie. 27d N C Troops—W R Moore, 30th "—A D Betts. 44th "—B Webb. -C Plyler.
-J B Alford. -E A Wilson. Troops below Wilmington-C M Pepper. Other Troops in N C Con-J Greensboro' District-P Doub P E. Greensbero'- J W Tacker. Guilford-W B Richardson. Forsythe- C C Dobson. Wisston-John W Jenkins. Stoken-S H Helsabeck. Madison-J E Mana. Wentworth-M C Thomas

Yanceyville-R G Barrett. Lecaburg-J P Simpson.
Saura Town Mission-To be supplied. Trinity College District-W Burringer, P E. Trinity College and High Point-J R Brooks. Asheboro'- Z B Rush
Prankintsville - C H Phillips, T L Troy.
Uwharrie - J F Keerans.
Davidson - W D Meachem. Thomasville and Lexington—DR Bruton. South Gulford—N H D Wilson. Alemance - W H'Batnes. Salisbury District -- Ira T Wyche, P.E. Salisbury- A W Maegan. Rowan-j A Cunninggim, W W Albea. East Rowan - John W Lowis. Mocksville-C Parker. Iredoll-John Tillett. South Iredell-T L Tripl. Alexander-M V Sherrill. Jonesvie-J Pemoot. Wilkes - W H Thompson.

Barry-To be supplied. Elsiu-To be supplied. Statesvil - L. F. May.
Ohn High School - S & Frost. Washington D.s .- L L Hendren, P. E. Boapoke- L Shell, N A H G dita. Warren-T B Kingsbury, T B Recks Sup'y.
Warrenton-W H Winee'er.
Henderson-T P Ricard.
Granville - W C Jannon. Nachville- 4 J Hnat. Tarboro'-Wm Closs. Greenville-B F Long Mattanuskeet-J H Hill Newbern Dis-C F Deems, P & Bean ort - John Jones. Lenotr-W H Hooker.

Wilson-J W Wheeler. Everettaville -- J N Andrews Smithdele-Joseph Wheeler. Johnson Mission—to be supplied. Kinston Troops—J C Thomas. Wilson Circuit B B Calbreth.

Nahun'a Col'd Mission-To be supplied Wilmiagton Dis-D B Nicholson, P. E. Fifth Street—S D Peeler. Topsail and New Hanover-A Gattis Onslow-W A Smith. Duplin-D C Johnson. Sampson-W M Roby. Bladen-J B Bailo .. Booth River Mission-R P Ribb. Elizabethtown-E A Yates.

Whiteville-J H Dally. Smithville-T W Gathrio. Cape Fear Mission-To be supplied. Magnolia-D Culbreth. . Brunswick-R T N etevengon Fayetteville Dis-W H Bobbitt, P. E. Fayetteville-H T Budson. vans' Chape!-To be supplied. Cumberland-C W King. Cape Fear-J W Avent. Haw Rive: - H H Gibt ons P.tteboro'--O J Brent. Carthage - R A Willis.

Rockingham-HD Adams. Montgomery - F a Wood. Troy - G E Wyche. Robeson - W H Chaffin, P H Scovill. Chapel Hill-W C Wilson Chatham - W F Clegg.
Ma: quis L Word, Missionary to China. The Situation.

> assure our readers that the rumor in relation to the evacuation of Savannah is without foundation. A riend who arrived from Charleston last evening in orms us that a despatch was received at headquarters in that city, that all was progressing favorably.

easy matter to obtain any trustworthy news from Sa- without a conscription and without riots; and although vanuah. We may, however, once for all, caution our both the President and General Grant have avowed the damage effected to the railroad cannot be repaired this voluntarily yield it. Between him and us the issue is readers against believing any of the thousand and one their opinion that the draft must be "quietly enforced" rumors which are affoat daily upon our streets. As especially in localities where recruiting has been languid. far as we have been able to learn, the report of the N. York's quota, under its naval credits, is more than he is beaten. Either way it would be the victory and terday, is altogether without foundation. General least for some time to come, in any district so Beauregard left the city by the Savannah Railroad yesterday morning.

Foster's batteries, in the neighborhood of Tulatiny Creek, near Coosabarchie, continue to shell, with great vigor, every train that passes the latter point. As yet, had not come to supercede General Dix, proclaiming otherwise all remains quiet along the line of the Rail

feeling prevailed. The number of prisoners captured some legal business connected with the probate of his

SIEGH OF CHARLESTON. Saturday was the five hundred and twenty-seventh

lay of the siege. The Courier says: The Steamer "Celt" took down the harbor Friday forenoon the balance of the Yankee prisoner due on the present exchange. The number of Yankee prisoners delivered thus far, since the commencement, in Savannah and Charleston harbors, is as follows: Privates, ten thousand six hundred and eighty five; Officers, two hundred and twenty-five, making a total of ten thousand nine hundred and ten. The truce expires at ten o'clock this morning, at which time the usual firing between the batteries and the shelling of the city may be

expected to be resumed. Augusta Constitutionalst, 18th inst.

MR. ASHE. - We were aware that the Hon. Thos. S. Ashe had established an enviable reputation in Congress during his two years' service there. The follow- portion of the sex; for, in his early New England lawing paragraph from the Richmond Whig is one evi- yer days, he became so popular among the spinsters of

dence of the fact : "Mr. Ashe, the new Senator, was a member of the leurs, il yia fagots et fagots. It is not loyal in the Provisional Congress, and will be recollected as the un- North to call a Southern woman a "lady" and I obsuccessful competitor of Mr. Christian, in the 7th Dis- serve that the Northern journals, in alluding -and very trict, now represented by J. M. Leach, who was elected bitterly they do allude—to the marriage of Miss Belle in place of Christian, decessed. Mr. Ashe was, before Boyd to Lieut, Hardinge, always speak of the brids as the war, an old line Whig, and is thoroughly with the "the female." Confederacy in its struggle for independence. Mr. Ashe is a gentleman of fine attainments and the Lighest

night, a meeting of the members of the General Assem- that they shall be exempted from all liability for private bly from the Western counties was held in the Com- debts. That is to say, a man having a million of dolmons Hall, to concert some measures for the protection lars in gold, and owing a million and a half, may be of the State against the ravages of deserters and tories. made to disgorge that gold. But let him buy a mil-The attendance on the floor was His Excellency, the lion's worth of these bonds, and he is sa'e. He may go Governor. The meeting organized by the appointment of Senator Patterson to the chair and Commoner Horton of Wilkes, Secretary. After some discussion of the money. The bonds cannot be sold to pay the debts, object of the meeting by his Excellency, by Senators and the creditors must consent to be swindled out of Bryson, and Horton, Brown, of Madisson, Craige, J. their dues, lest a worst thing come of it. In the whole H. Headen, Horton, of Wautauga, and others, a com- history of finance, replete as it is with fraud and demittee of five, on motion of Commoner Carson, of ception, there is nothing like this. It is, however, the Rutheford, was appointed (consisting of Senators Pat- very scheme of all others that will most captivate the ton, of Buncombe, Bryson, of Haywood, McCorkle, of hearts of the Yankees. We expect to hear that it has Catawba, and Commoners Carson, of Rutheford, and passed into a law by an overwhelming majority. The Sharpe, of Iredeli) to take the matter into consideration and reoprt a bill to the Sen te or otherwise, and the meeting adjourned.—Raleigh Conservative, 19th inst. They will convert every bit of property they own into money, and buy these bonds. They will be

FROM UP THE ROAD.—We learn (says the Augusta the people are returning to their old homes.

The Georgia Railroad track, has not been as badly

road from Stone mountain to Lithonia is in good running order, with the exception of about one mile, which
The New York World is the only paper we have yet General Slocum's corps destroyed after leaving the main seen which raises its voice against this wholesale rasarmy, in their route for the east side of Yellow river. | cality. It says " he (Lincoln) gravely recommends that From Lithonia to Alcova bridge the road is complete our government shall raise money from ly destroyed. From the Alcova down to Oconee it is corrupting their sense of pecuniary honor "-(that we only tapped occasionally, and can be easily repaired. | hold to be impossible, on the same principle that we

signed. - State Journal.

Yankees and their Doings as Viewed by an English Mr. Sala, the shrewd and graphic annotator on Yankee men and things, who writes for the London Telegraph from New York, says in his letter of September 12th:

General Julius Caesar is ordinarily supposed to have set the pattern of laconic bulletins in the immortal Veni, vidi, vici. In the beroic, mingled with the familiar, it is difficult to go beyond Henry IV, of France: Pends toj, brave Crillon; nous avons combattu a Arques et tu n'y etois pas." Thon, in the announcement of a defeat, what could be finer than Francis I to his sister after Pavia, " Madame, save honor, all is lost." Sir Charles Napier's " Peccavi!"-" I have Scinde"is inimitable, but, it is to be feared, apocryphal. The Americans claim to have improved on all these memorable ensamples. Grant's answer to Pemberton, "I propose to move immediately on your works," is quoted as the finest specimens extant of the style of an assailant, indomitably bent on the accomplishment of a certain purpose, and confident of success. The Lieutenant General has, however, fallen off in public estimation as a writer of laconics during the present campaign. " I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," was a proposition most striking, but it was not borne out by subsequent events. Gen. Grant has been compelled to try as many lines as an un: successful fisherman. Nor was "the enemy seems to have found his last ditch"—an expression, by the way, transported from a remark made by William of Orange to the States General-much luckier. Lac's "last ditch," to all appearances will be at once his buttle ground and his grave. Then came Gen. Ingali's juilant telegram to a friend in Washington during the first days of the Wilderness : " We have finished up Johnston, and are now going to pitch into Early."-Early being at this present writing, four months after the telegram, actively employed in "pitching into" Averil', and Johnston being ready to be " flaished up ' again, so soon as the Confederates shall give him another command. It is not only, however, in the sharp, the terse, and the pithy that our cousins are destined to shine. In their telegrams and bulletins there frequently peeps out, combined with a slangy vulgarity which savours even more of the bar room than of the camp, that quaintness of diction and dry humour of interence, of the possession of which they seem to be themselves unconscious. They have not the least notion bow droll they really are, and herein lies, it may be, the secret of the trouble between them and us. They want us to think them beauteous, sublime and transcendental beings; we persist in regarding them apart from their outward mien, which is dolorous and morese, as a nation of choice wags -self contained, but full of an infinite inner comicality-somewhat cycleal, but very genial and warm-hearted au fond. The war bulletins of Mr. Stanton, for instance, are the funniest utterances that were ever flashed over ductile metal .--You are aware that this exalted functionary wis, in the earlier days of the campaign, christened "Aurora," from his practice of suffusing the horizon of the morning papers with rose-colored tints. His bright, blushing mornings were, however, so frequently followed by terribly stormy afternoons, that he gave up at last writing telegrams altogether, and for many weeks has been as mute as a stockfish. But now that the good ship Union is making such tremendous headway, and streamers bearing the names Atlanta and Mobile deck her rigging, the Secretary of War has once more put himself into communication with the telegraphic operator. and the sentient cord is daily fraught with his cheerful tidings. Those who enjoy the personal friendship of Mr. Stanton state that he is not per se a funny man; but in his telegrams at least, he shows a decided turn for comic writing. Take his yesterday's builetin to General Dix: "Sherman's army is concentrated at Atlanta. He says Wilson and Steadman are stirring Wheeler up pretty well, and hopes they will make an end of him, as Gillam did of Morgan. The weather is beautiful and all things bright." There has lately been going the rounds of the papers what purports to be the ne plus ultra of jocosity in telegraphy, being a message from a husband to his wife, conched thus: "Send a hymn book; also the Bourbon Kiss Fanny. Spank Arthur. Don't fret. Be sure to send the Bourbon.' This is whimsical; but I maiotain that the Stantonian style surpasses it in playful badinage, and that, with a little practice, the War Secretary might break a lance with the profession of humorists—might cause Prentice to "dry up," and Artemus Ward to "simmer down," discomfited.

GEORGIA.-We are still without any satisfactory in-Major General Butler has been on to New York on a brief leave of absence from his important command. ormation from Savannah. But we are enabled to The alarmists, the faint of heart, and the guilty of conscience, who regard B. B. veritably in the light of Bogey," construed the appearance of the redoubted Major General into an intimation that the draft was really to be executed, and that Butler was to be kept Our Charleston exchanges do not throw much light in terrorem over the New Yorkers to see that they be on the situation. The Mercury of Saturday observes haved themselves while they were being conscripted. that in the present state of affairs, it is by no means an | The Fifth of September, however, passed over both evacuation of Savannah by our torces, so current yes- full; nor is it probable that the draft will be heard of, at populous as to render intestine commotions pro ble. Those commotions, if they occur at all, will b excited, not by the draft, but by the result of the Presidential election. So, being satisfied that Butler lowever, we have heard of no material damage done, martial law, gobble up the contents of the bank vaults. plant howitzers on the steps of the Astor House, mine the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and erect a permanent gal-The Courier of the same date states that affairs at lows in Madison Square, New York breathed again, Savannah remained quiet at last accounts, and a better The general, it turned out, had merely come to town on at Fort McAllister is reported to have been seven hun-brother's will. The fraternal Butler died recently, it dred. All was quiet along the line of Rail Road Fri- will be remembered, worth two or three millions dollars, the fruit of judicious speculations in beef, cotton, blankets, and other Government "notions," during his brother's proconsulship at New O leans. General Butler inherits largely under the will, which is disputed; and what our cousins term "spicy developments" of the very highest order of seasoning may be expected when the case comes into the Surrogate's

Court. Pending the hearing, General Butler has gone back to Point of Rocks, accompanied, so the newspapers tell us, by Mr. James Parton, the biographer, and Mrs. Parton. The former is the gentleman who, in a thick octavo volume, has endeavored to whitewash the masigned B. B. from all the charges brought against him. The latter is sister to that pleasing writer, Mr. N. P. Willis, and is herself known as a lively assigist, "over the signature" of "Fanny Fern." So you see the grim General is becoming quite a ladies' man. Indeed, he may always have had a penchant for a better conducted Lowell as to be called the "girls' advocate." D'ad-

A Villatnous Scheme. In his message, Lincoln recommends that the bonds

of the U.S. Government shall be exempt from taxa-MEETING FOR WESTERN DEFENCE .- On Saturday tion. That is all well enough; but he also recommends debtor class will take advantage of it to the fullest exthe most valuable stock ever thrown upon the market. Every debtor will buy as much of it as he can. The Chronicle & Sentinel,) from gentlemen up the road that coffers of Old Abe will run over, for every Yankee who owes more than be can pay will sell out everything he has, and invest the proceeds in these bonds. Never damaged in some sections as at first reported. The was a national foible so adroitly hit upon by a ruler

cannot kill a dead man.) "He wants Congress to pass It is a spectacle as astounding as it is melancholy to see

Chief Magistrate of a great nation asking Congress citiz us to cheat their creditors out of their

duly is an extraordinary spectacle, and we do it could have occurred anywhere eise on But Lincoln knows his people well, and Seward them still better. They both know the substraknasery that underlies the character of the sation, and it is to this that they are now adthemselves. It is a shrewd device, and we it will succeed, if the Congress pass the law .ally of recording to it, however, is another merate strais to which the Yankee re reduced. Utterly upprincipled as Lincoln around him are known to be, there are yet 's which he and they would not venture to med thereto by extreme necessity. They cce, do anything which must utterboth at home and abroad, of the whee people, individually and collectively, a law as that proposed must inevitably do. will trust a Yankie when be knows that moving on Russellville. The scheme would work admira-It would bring in a plenty of money for a t very soon there would be no more money ban raiders, and authorizing the organization of an army Credit being overthrown, the machine

ast want money bad y, to propose such a remaining it. He does want it badly, in spite hastulas ertions of his Message. He not it hadly, but he is at a loss where to get it. York Private tells us that, during the year Yakee nation exported \$18,000,000, and year 1563, \$58,000 000 more gold than it put the excessis this year we are not Pribane says it is much greater than it

N BLOOD.-The Richmond Examiner n him playing at the latter game say old r. takes a hig drick of brandy and rendered. but of the gambling hell as cool and though nothing had happened. yes, if Lee watch s his game well. him than so many " chips," and all rather to do not no put ro limit on il a sen encrefice his last man as readd he has hast e as a thousand times at fa-meris and has done he feel for the myriads

other his count and? Is he not

li attaunt General commanding all

om all needle acts of courtery and kindis instantune so long as the war ere relied common civility from the and ris cotilled to civility and kind more one who has been driven ing by the common enemy of us all: and State to the refugees from the coast, session. so bad as the following, which we

arleston Courier :refugee from Charleston-writes to the ran" from one of the upper Districts that er neighborhood flatly reinse to sill wood s who have settled among them. She has been for many days without a log to too, in a house so previous to the weathnd her little ones have once or twice I their beds wet with rain and covered And appsually kind hearted gentleman on the family one very cold morning, and inquire the reason, as if he he has of that comfort were a matter of from his entrenchments, and forced back his right and We have no fuel, and can procure none | centre. or money," was the reply. "Dear me!" e visitor, "what a pity! Well I suppose "what a pity! to let you have one load of wood." hearth, be discovered such an improvement ruperature of the atmosphere, that he felt himived from his promise, and the wood was nev-

of the battle-field than Major General Patrick e tall in the fight at Harpeth Creek was the dispatches yesterday. Many yet the announcement may prove pre-Lar it is only too true. Considering of the two armies by the last official dislocally of the reported battle, and the corrence, we are inclined to credit and the announcement of the - I rote soldier. General Cleburne's histopilitary, is too well known to require a d sketch at our hands. He was an Irishman d a Southerner by adoption—a soldier from British service, where was inculcated those im distinguished in the present war. When grand to this country he settled in Arkan-Time present Major General T. C. Hind-

the war commenced, he onlisted as a private. Captain of his company, was afterwards elecfirst regiment, and from one grade to an ne e to the eminent position he held at A meng his cotemporaries he was or soluterly qualities, and for a correctmen gave his opation great weight and dear d bunself to his devoted treops, macion and respect of every soldier i ing up in the field, and his cool, inir in the hour of battle. The country bas In greater less since the death of the lathe army of Tennessee mourns the which the twice saved it from discled racy weeps over the heroic form of

-We again remind our readers of

ch of the period when the Old Issue of Treaswill become worthle s. Chly sixteen days oh they can be converted into the New te was an indication that Congress might with extend the time, but as nothing concluover done to that effect, and as Congress will take a ree so in a few days till after the 1st etable amounts to follow the example of a in an adjoining county who has just sent of them to be invested in the untaxable 6 per. antederate bonds, the most desirable description Confederate securities, as we think. Fauctte, Observer, 15th inst.

Love Rules the Camp."-Under the above cap a Savani an paper contains letters from Captain (Confederate) and Colonel Mulford (Federal) to ng lady ip Savannah, from which it appears that urs have their troubles, there are also those who, see and the scenes of war, wish them well. The lady had sent some "verses and flowers" to the object of her solicitude, then a prisoner at the North. This unsubstantial fare to a hungry man; but proved to him a "sesame" to the comforts of home Writes to her

clivered in person to your friend, and not only that to a strict neutrality.

# TELEGRAPHIC

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASHEE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Morthern

FROM THE UNITED STATES. R ICHMOND, Dec. 18th, 1864. Northern papers of Thursday last were received last

night. An official dispatch from Hilton Head dated the 12th says that Howard, commanding the right wing of Sherman's army, had communicated with Foster, his chief of scouts having descended Ogeochee river in a small boat, and thus made his way to our lines. He left the army on the 9th: A dispatch from Howard says: "We have met with perfect success thus far. Our troops are in fine spirits. Nothing important had occurred."

A Nashville telegram of the 13th says Gen. Lyon was In the U.S. Senate on the 14th Mr. Chandler offered series of resolutions denouncing the release of the St. Al-

corps for operation on the Northern frontier from incursions and rabel raiding parties. Mr. Chandler also introduced a series of resolutions directing the Secretary of State to demand from the British Government payment for damages sustained, and agree in

from English ports. In the U. S. House of Representatives the Senate bil authorizing the purchase of six revenue cutters for the

Lakes was also passed in committee of the whole. Mr. Brooks made a leng speech in favor of negotiations for peace, and, if possible, upon terms of lasting and honnorable peace; subject to the ratification by the respective governments and the sovereign States respectively represented

Gen. Dix has issued an order, in consequence of the disis a cigar, select two or three cards charge of the St. Alban raiders, directing the military comon his money on them, no matter whether mander on the frontier, in the event of a similar raid, to we until his hast cent is gone. As soon pursue the maranders, if necessary, into Canada, and if sholutely empty he rises from his chair, arrested there, they are under no circumstances to be sur-

A Montreal telegram of the 14th says the St. Alban raid ers lift the city immediately after they were discharged .the table while there is a dollar in his The U. S. authorities are taking steps to arrest them. A was Grant's base in California, and Toronto telegram of the 13th says that the Lake Eric raiders were again up before the court to day, and were discharged on the grounds that the court had no jurisdiction foe. over the case. The result caused much excitement.

E1СПМОND. Dec. 18th. 18€4. Nothing of interest transpired in the Ecuate yesterday

Ca United States, and must be not be in open ression. In the House Mr. Turner's resolutions being the order of the day, Mr. Backesdale's substitute was taken up. Mr. dancerstand the lecting mani- McMullan offered a substitute, declaring that whilst it is In some taxes of the Confederacy not expedient or compatible with the dignity of the Con- persons, perhaps a dizen, were collected in a large upn to a de of unkinderes to refugees. federate States to send Commissioners to Washington to per room. To the right of the fireplace hung a beauti e contrary, that they are entitled secure a cessarion of hostilities, yet it would be eminently ful picture—intermingled land and water. The eye in sympathics of all who are so fortunate as proper that the House of Representatives should dispatch, without delay, to some convenient point, a body of Comried charry, the reforece should have missioners to confer with such individuals as may be appointed by the Government of the United States.

Mr. McMulian addressed the house in explanation of his views, but before the morning hour expired the house resumed the consideration of the currency bill. Mr. Foote occupied the floor until adjournment.

Вісимоно. Dec. 19:h. 1834. The Senate has passed the House bill increasing the pay much more one who has ben and mileage of members of Congress; also the Senate bill more still when the refugers are helpless regulating the compensation of posmasters, special agents | people put together, and it ought to make us ashamed We have seen frequent notices and route agents, and the bill to lucrease the pay of the | to see one man who has learned so much in a lifetime. Carolina papers of unkindness in the up- marine corps. The Senate then resolved itself into secret

> In the House the peace resolutions were referred to the Committee on foreign affairs. The confiscation and curren-

ROM THE UNITED STATES--REPORTED REPULSE OF HOOD AT NASHVILLE.

BICHMOND, Dec. 19th, 1844. Northern papers of the 16th inst., have been received. A Nashville telegram of the 15th, says that our lines ad-

has advanced five miles, driving the enemy from the river

Thomas' official dispatch says: I attacked the enemy's left and centre this A. M., and drove it from the river be-But low the city, very nearly to Franklin pike, a distance of compassionate individual got back to his about eight miles. I have captured Gen. Chalmer's headquarters and train, with between 800 and 1000 prisoners and sixteen pieces of artillery. I shall attack the enemy

> again to morrow. LATES FROM THE UNITED STATES-SAILING OF A YANKER FLERT-FROM CANADA, &c.

RICHMOND, Dec. 19, 1864. Northern papers of the 17th inst. have been received. Admiral Porter's fleet, with a co-operating force under scat out. Its destination is not mentioned. Batler has ac- ly write the name of "Bachman." companied the troops.

Gen. Crittenden and staff have resigned. Their resignstion has been accepted.

The Attorney General of Canada has given his opinion that the decision in the case of the St. Albans raiders was wrong. He has ordered the re-arrest of the parties. Private dispatches from Montreal say that there is a perfeet panic in Canada among the railroad managers in anticipation of non-intercourse with the United States, which malities of discipline and training which have is expected unless the government takes prompt action to allay the excitement on the border.

Washington telegrams say that a demand from the Brastacked and practiced law, and in that zillan government for reparation for the seizure of the had, previous to the struggle, formed a part- | Fierida has been received, and is decidedly important. ture, indicates a desire to have the matter properly adjust-

ed according to international law. claims that the every has been pressed at all points in his for it. line of retreat to Brent wood Hill. He also claims the capture of a large number of presences and several pieces of artiflery; and says that he has ordered the pursuit to be mentage filled with the enemy's scall arms, aband ned

The Federal less does not exceed three hundred, very ew being kille 1.

The naws has caused great rejoicing in Yankeedom. Gold has declined. On the 15th the price at one o'clock

# CONGRESS.

Віспмокр, Dec. 20th. 1864. The Senate was in secret session to-day. The House passed the bill for the sequestration of property of all persons fleeing from the Confederacy to escape military service-yeas 46, mays 34. The Currency bill was further discassed until the House adjourned.

FROM THE UNITED STATES. The Washington Chronicle, of the 18th inst., has been

received by the Whig. Stanton's official bulletin, of the 17th, says that disgardis not well to make any calculations patches were received to-day from Foster, who had a perstending of the time. Send in the notes at senal interview with Sherman, at Fort McAlister, on the one inclined to think that there is a large 14th. Savannah was closely besieged and its capture was to them get in the hands of the people, for they confidently expected. The city was to be summoned to do us dany. It might be well for those who confidently expected. The city was to be summoned to any ender within two days, and if not complied with Shersurrender within two days, and if not complied with Sherman would open his batteries upon it.

Foster reports that Sherman's army is in splendid condi- be less disposed to that kind of investment.

Nothing from Thomas to-day.

exceed 3,000. A dispatch from Lexington States that on the 13th inst.

Dix's order relative to the parenit into Causda of the ance of that fact. It is to be fervently hoped that this Morgan was captured. raiders has been revoked by order of Lincoln. Gold closed on Saturday at 224.

FROM EUROPE. European advices to the 2nd inst. have been received .the society of his lady-love. Colonel Mulford Lord Russell had replied to the manifesto of the Confederate Congress, expressing an equal triendship for the a communication signed "Gray Jacket," which, I The letter containing the 'verses and flowers,' I North and South, deploring the war and pledging England thick, deserves a hearty response. I agree with "Gray

but I had him paroled and returned to his home, and I A meeting held at Bristol to celebrate Lincoln's re-elec-trust you have ere this had the pleasure of learning tion broke up in a row, after cheers for Davis and Lee, and

Let no one heartate to sign the death-warrant of the Tankee army led on by Sherman, whose beast is that he will crush the Boutb. Let him be disappeared in fature. Eyery person in the South has a duty to perform; let them act with fidelity, and not without a sense of existing danger, but not without hope. We are confident that the Yankees thirst for the blood of the last of the Southern leaders. Let not discord, abuse of power and petty jeal ounces of rival States or individuals rush our Confederacy to such a doom as awaits us if we permit ourselves conquered. We have a President who stands calm and collected in the consciousness of right. Fear not—for with Davis at the belm, the man whose giant mini can frame laws for the government of his people, and whose brave laws for the government of his people, and whose brave and resistless spirit can lead them ou to victory, if all are united to aid the President in carrying out his plans.

He must see that some of those in power have put their faces against him. Experience furnishes the most available guide in the formation of iestitutions, and it our rulers and leaders will seek for guidence and counsel, let them refer to the charts of history,—where is there more encouraging examples than in the Grecian lessons of war. They were unconquerable. We must imitate their example and never give up. Although thousands of our countrymen have offered up their lives, there yet remains hundred on thousand of lives to offer. Let this be the determination of all. Yes, of all to persevere until we establish liberty. What a theme for us. Let realings of righteens indignation be showered upon every one that tries to weaken the cause by crosking or by exciting jealoneies or creating discord in our midst. Disgrace and dishonor stand upon our very threshold and he darkeat hours of our country's peril are upon us.— What have Sou hera men, fighting their God, their altars,

full for all American vessels destroyed by piratical ships and their native land, to foar.

If they fear death, what will be the joys of life when de word fail. Turn to the battle fields in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina and in this State, and in the West, and every passing breeze laden with music sweeter than that which comes from Eolean harp strings, when struck by fairy hands will find voices from their silent remains to tell you that you must never give up. The Georgians should remember that this was the dying words of Bartow, Gen. Gregg, of South Carolina, said, if I die when wounded, I freely give my life for the honor of South Carolina. Col. Fisher, of North Carolina, when riding at the head of his Regiment at first Manassa to take Sherman's battery, he said. Who will follow me? We must take the battery. Every North Carolician here will follow you to death, Col. Fisher, and onward they awent, and they and Hampson's Legion and the 8th Georgia Regional Charles and the said Carolic Region and the said Carolic Region and the said Carolic Regional Region and the said Carolic Region and the said Region and Region ment took the spletdid Battery of Sherman.
"The departed spirits of the gatlant dead" hover over this country. Let our Generals and soldiers prove that

> away on the battle field. We have the bravest men that ever lived. The army must be cared for. Let our people The army must be cared for. Let our people be united. The word Union or Submission must not be heard in our mids'. May Charleston stand, and our other cities hated by the Rather than the Yankees should wave their banners there, let the run in heaven forget where Charleston has stood. Let the sullen waves of old ocean engulph her in one vast overwhelming ruin. We are not conquered. We will never be, if we are true to ourselves. No people as powerful is arms as we afe were ever subdued. Never give up, and go on, and we will yet be free. 8. F.

## A BEAUTIFUL SCENE.

BY JANK T. H. CROSS.

It was a bright, warm Sabhath morning-several voluntarily wandered to this painting ever pleased and never satisfied, seeking to look farther through the green trees. Yes, it was beautiful, but that is not the beautiful thing of which I am going to tell you. It is another picture, a living one in the room.

I have said there were some dozen persons collected

there. In this midst was a little tuble, with a communion service upon it, and beside the table sat a reverend, white haired man. His face thoughtful and kind and gentle and firm. In his manner he was simply as a chili; and perhaps you would not think, my little friend, that he knew more about birds and flowers than all the little girls and boys in the Confederacy put together; aye he knew more than a great many grown when we know so little.

The old gentleman was a minister, and most of those around him were of his flock. He opened the bible tute the advantages which are to arise from it: and read. They sang a hymn; and then he talked to them as you may suppose the Apostle John to have talked to his children in the gospel. He said: "I have been your minister in Charleston for fifty years. I have buried your grandfathers and grandmothers-I have married your parents-I have baptized you and received you into the Church-I have been with you in your joys and in your sorrows, and in the fifty years of my ministry there has not been a dissention nor an unpleasanced and engaged the rebel line this morning. Our left ant feeling. We have been scattered. We have all occupies the same ground as in the morning, but the right | had our sorrows. You have had deaths in your families, and I have lately lost one dearer to me than al! the world beside; but let us look to higher things."

In concluding his remarks, he said; "If any of you are sick or in sorrow, and wish to see me, do not hesitate to send for me. I will always come any distance with pleasure. The expense is but little : the trouble is nothing. I have nothing now to do but to serve my country by laboring among her soldiers, and to visit my scattered congregation, to whom I am bound by such

tender associations." Was that not beautiful? I was not one of his congregation, but I felt the deep pathos of the scene, and with most true Christian sympathy could I draw near to the table and join with them in commemorating that love in death, which produces such charming fruits in the followers of our Lord.

Do you wish to know the name of this man whose Gen. Weitzel, left Hampton Roads on Tuesday. The Amer. | gray hairs shine like a diadem about his brow? I have ican says that it is the most formidable naval expedition yet told you that he was from Charleston, and I need scarce-

> I wonder it any little boy is now wishing that when his curly brown locks turn gray he may wear them with the same dignity, and that when he approaches the close of life as many affectionate eyes shall be turned upon him. Honor and virtue do not come for the mere beck oning. We must work for them, and they are worth it. It is worth a lifetime of pain to be able, at last, to reach one hand kindly back in farewell to the world, while the other is stretched forward to grasp the crown that is glittering before us .- Children's Guide.

#### From the Missouri Republican. THE PRICE OF GOLD.

The marketable value of an article depending upon deward has sent a reply, and without endorsing the cap- the demand for it and the value of what is offered in exchange for it, all speculations as to the future price of gold must be governed by the probabilities, as to the Thomas, in an efficient dispatch, dated Dec. 18th, P. M., demand for this article and of that which is proffered

The demand arises out of the wants of importers and the fears of those who buy to hoard, as also of an export demand created by the needs of foreign countries. The onticuel at daylight. The woods, fields and entresch. payment of large sums for East India products, including cotton brought to Europe, necessitates large shipments of coin and bullion, chiefly in silver; and these add to the demand for gold on the United States. We speak now without reference to fluctuations in price, occasioned by mere speculations or gambling in gold. Our war has drawn largely upon the industrial part of our population, and thereby lessened the total of our products. This decrease is a continuing and increasing figure. There is not only the same consumption, as ever, but a larger, owing to the inevitable as well as reckless waste of war. This leaves the country less for exportation and compels it to resort in a larger measure to imports. Our imports have within the last three years greatly increased, while our exports are gradual-

> exporte: Currency. Estimated Specie value Exports 1861-2.....\$133.867.000 \$130,000,000 Exports 1862-8..... Exports 1862-3...... 186,721,000 Exports 1863.4...... 168,925,000 108.000.000

> ly diminishing. The following is a statement of the

Of course, speculation will be influenced by the probabilities as to the termination of the war. A prospect of its speedy end would improve the foreign demand for our bonds, and save to that extent the necessi'v of gold shipments. As promising an end to debt and paper issue, persons disposed to hoard gold would

At present there is nothing to promise a state of things favorable to a fall in the price of gold, unless we the villainy of those who pursue nothing but accumu-Unofficial dispatches state that the Provest Marshal of suppose the prevalence of a conviction that President lating fortunes to the ruin of their country, that I al-Nashville reports 5,000 prisoners and 49 pieces of artillery | Lincoln's election will so far satisfy the South of the | most sink under it." have already been secured. Thomas' whole loss would not folly of further resistance as to make them give in shortly. Several among the most prominent of his supporters expressed no doubt that in the event of Lin-Burbridge routed Duke's brigade at Kingsport and Dick Coln's election the South would abandon the contest in coin's election the South would abandon the contest in which the army, under your Excellency's command, less than three months from the time they had assurbave endured the hardships attending their situation, prediction will be verified.

From the Bichmond Sentine!. ARMY OF TENNESSEE In the Field, September 26th, 1864.

Editor Sentinel-In your issue of the 19th inst. I see Jacket," that all croakers should read the history of our first revolution, and the history of the Scotch and grees of latitude in those States." English in the time of Wallace and Bruce. Shall we,

CHERR UP, WE CAN NEVER SAIL.

The storms that have been so long gathering have at length burst forth in all their fury, carrying descation and devastati n in their tread in Georgia. Let the scene change let mode in the sake of my let mode on by Sherman, whose beast is that me in them but once in three vents i. I say never is the sake of my let wife and child, (who are in texas, where I have not seen else that will answer for place in that proportion. them but once in three years,) I say never! For the Carting is nine childings a saile, by the ten, and people sake of my aged parents, and in the name of those wto much distalted with the price wall with the price wall have lost their lives in the cause, I say never! In the languege of our noble General, better to die a thousand deaths than live to be ruled by Lincoln and his negro allies. Soldiers, be not despived! We have the only key to this war-our muskets! Our bands are those only that can wind it up! Let us be true to curseives ! Let us deserve independence, and we will have it !

GUERRILI.A.

Gentlemen who move peace propositions in Congress and the various Legislatures ought to be very thankful to Prident Lincoln. His late message must have relieved them of a vast deal of doubt and anxiety. Determined as they seem to be to have peace on any terms, Mr. Lincoln has made it quite plain that they can have it on some terms. Nay, the Yankee President goes so far as to state specifically the terms on which it can be had. The Confederate States have only to submit, unconditionally, and such of the inhabitants as have not been active in rebelling against Lincoln will be allowed to breathe. To this there can surely be no objection on the part of these peace-loving gentlemen. The ancient dogma that it is better to lose life and worldly goods than to sacrifice honor, can have no influence, of course, upon enlightened gentlemen of this class. A small condition is annexed to this gift of life, which, of course, solation shall have swept over their fields and they behold their family altars desecrated. Let us not recognize the eace in all the legislation of the Yankee Congress and all the proclamations of President Lincoln. They are to be left to property of any kind whatever. Their estates, real and personal,—the whole vast territory of and Congress is called on to abolish slavery by the twothirds vote, which it requires to change any clause of the Constitution. But your real peace loving submissionist rather prefers all this.

There can be no difficulty now as to the means of making ourselves heard. Before there was some doubt. Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet positively refused to hear enything the rebels had to say upon any subject whatever. Some very wise and very notable schemes have been broached to get over that obstacle. The principal was, to call a convention of all the States, Confederate and Yankee, to confer about the matter. . But the re-election of Lincoln by 300 000 majority has pretty effectually stopped all that. Besides, the taking of the peace-making power out of the Bresident's hands and putting it in the hands of a convention was the overthrow of the Confederate Constitution and the secession of the States. Now, however, there is no necessi ty for all this. The States can instruct the President, or, if not, they can request him, to make their submission in form. He will be heard, no doubt, on that sub-

ject, though not upon any other. nothing else. The object of these men, heretofore, has while the railroad, as far as its military worth is conwell know that no proposition be can make will be officially entertained, or even received, by Lincoln. They but we fear that a portion of his forces yet hold the line esitions to be heard, they must found them upon absolits downfall .- Columbia South Carolinian. lute submission.—Rich. Dispatch.

### FROM THE NORTH.

The New York Times announces that it is not of Georgia is undoubtedly the granary of the Confederacy, and to destroy its harvests will cripple Lee's horses will, beside, lame the transporting power of the robel Confederacy. All these are benefits of some importance which we shall derive from Sherman's invasion.

To death, being horribly mangled.—Fay. Ubserver 15th Nails—By the barrel \$6.50 to 7 per 1b.

NEW U. S. Senator Elected.—On Friday, in the Virginia Legislature, in session at Alexandria, Hon. Joseph Segar, of Elizabeth City County, was declared elected United States Senator, in place of Hon. I. J. Brown Science which we shall derive from Sherman's invasion.

Description of the Confederacy and to destroy its harvests will cripple Lee's New U. S. Senator Elected.—On Friday, in the Virginia Legislature, in session at Alexandria, Hon. Joseph Segar, of Elizabeth City County, was declared elected United States Senator, in place of Hon. I. J. Brown Science States of the confederacy.

Bowden, deceased.

But, on the other hand, the Confederacy is essentialy an agricultural State. Vast breadths of land in formerly planted with cotton, have been, during the last

y difficult to starve out such a community. Again, a destructive invasion of this kind creates a ton, by the Mackinaw. vast number of new enemies. Every man robbed and stripped by the tempest of destruction now sweeping through Georgia is henceforth a hundred fold more bit. ter bater of the North and the Union than ever before-All doubtful and lukewarm Southerners in that State at once a violent Unionist, even perhaps a " black abo- the note, and looking up, said : litionist." Patriotism, hatred of the invader, would be ten-fold more strong; for there is a certain limit, beyond which, if you injute a man, nothing is left but for de answer to missus' note." hate and despair. Every raid into the South or North has a tendency, without question, to "encourage enlistments" on the other side. Still, these are the
necessary evils of war. It solidifies each side. A peo"I insist upon it. You must dine with me. I shall ple like the Anglo-American could never be reduced to be much pleased to talk with you."

The sole and the grand importance of the invasion of als. Savannah itself is of little importance, in a military point of view. The great ends gained by his bold movement will be the bisection of the great Southern railroad system, the large force of able bodied negroes extract from a letter just received by us :he may acquire, both for further military and pioneer purposes, and, above all, the influence he will at once exert on the Virginia campaign. Gen. Sherman, we 28th ult., I noticed that a correspondent informs you may be sure, with his long head, is aiming at something that a citizen of this county, Surry, was robbed by a more than burning towns, grain, corn cribs, or capturing useless cities. He is, besides, only a lieutenant of or eight, in the western part of this county, were rob-

strategic plan which covers the whole country. Having gained a new base on the Georgia coast, reprovisioned his trains, renewed his ammunition and mitting these depredations the robbers re-crossed the rested his men, we may confidently expect that his next | mountains into Alieghany, threatening to return and movement will be northward. He may even pass by burn our Court House. A sufficient force is now in Savaunah and Charleston both, make a new base at Alleghany and it is hoped that the robbers will be fer-Bull's bay, and a secondary base at Branchville, and reted out and dealt with in the most summary manner. then easily hold both lines of the rebel railroad system A member of the Home Guard from this county was the upper and lower. From this point he could easi- caught by those desperadoes a few days ago and it is suply operate toward North Carolina, sweeping the coun- posed hung by them, as nothing has been heard from try before him, until he had formed a new base on the him since. This is a most lamee table state of affairs. into Virginia and the rear of Lee.

This would be the closing act of the rebellion, and Lee would be placed in even a worse position than was Cornwallis at Yorktown.

#### REVOLUTIONARY EXTRACTS. PETERSBURG, Dec., 1864.

Editor of the Richmond Sentinel: I send you some short extracts from letters written him to action. to Gen. Washington during the Revolutionary war, and which are to be found in Speras' "Correspondence

Hov. LIVINGSTON, of New Jersey, writes in February, 1778: "I am so discouraged by our public mismanagement

and the additional load of business thrown upon me by

# THOMAS WEARTON, JR.

unsupplied as they have been, through an uncommonly severe winter, is an honor which posterity will consider as more illustrious than could have been derived to them by a victory obtained by any sudden and vigorons exertion."

HENRY LAURENS.

HENRY LAURENS, President of Congress, Rovember, Definding two clerks in the British Consul's office.

"Where is virtue, where is patriotien now; when all most every man has jurned his thoughts and attention to gain and pleasures, practising every artifice of who have been sent on to Camp Holmes. Several change after or Jonathans, when men of abilities disgracefully neglect the important duties for which they were sent to Congress, tempted by the pitiful fees of practising attorneys; when members of that hody are: fully start a point, succeed, and their avail themselves of the secrets of the House, and commence monepolising and accumulate the public debt for their private emoluments?"

MAJ. GENERAL LINCOLN, Charleston, (S. U.,) November, 1779.

"The House of Assembly refused, on the recommendation of Congress, to raise any black corps." would appear from this that Congress recommended this measure to the States, or at least to South Caro-

" Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, six miles from the town, supposed to be the key of the harbor, is in a very decayed state, and without a ditch, pickets or abatis to it. The repairs of that also are delayed from the same cause. [The want of negro laborers.] Two floating batteries have been recommended to cover the bar, and they would undoubtedly answer the most valuable purpose as no heavy ships can come over it unless they take out their guns, or they are so much careened the Confederate States—has been declared confiscated, as they cannot work them. These also, though indispensably necessary to the safety of the harbor, are unprovided.

> GEN. GREENE, West Point, Nov. 1779. "I have no doubt but that every State bordering ipon the enemy will apply for a proper force to protect them against their ravages. To comply with these commands, will hazard the safety of the whole army.-Divide your force and you will fall a prey in every quarter; and I am persuaded, were you to adopt the plan, it would be so far from affording them that protection and security, which they promise themselves, that it would become one of the principal causes of the enemy's making inroads, and committing deprecations upon them.'

#### SHERMAN.

If reports be true, the situation is a grave one. It is useless to disguise facts. Sherman has reached the sea and, in doing so, has cut the Gulf Road, running southward from Savannah. Fort McAllister, at Genesis Point, now in his possession, defended the mouth of the But the brief benefit afforded by the message, so far Ogeechee and twice has sustained the severest bomas we are concerned, is that it will show the re construc- bardments of the Federal iron clads. It was undefendtionists in their true colors. It affords a test which is ed in the rear, and hence, easily captured. Its distance absolutely intallible. The man who offers peace propo- from the railroad is only some four or five miles. A sitions now, after this, is a reconstructionist, and can be broad river is, therefore, open to light draught boats, been to render the President unpopular by throwing cerned, may be kept useless as long as the enemy please. upon him the odium of continuing the war. They very If the entire army of Sherman has been forced into the peninsula of the Ogeechee the prospects are not so dark, require him to do what is impossible, and rail against of the Central Railroad. On this point, however, we him because he does not do it. Lincoln now says that have no advices. If the surmise be true, bloody work he will receive no proposition but of unqualified sub- is but a short distance ahead. If not, Savaunan is mission. It gentlemen, then, expect their peace prop-safe, and all the powers of the enemy cannot accomplish

Wm. Smithson, the Washington banker, who was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Albany THE REAL OBJECT OF SHERMAN'S INVASION -A TANKEE penitentiary, for treasonable correspondence with the rebels, has been released by order of the President.

DREADFUL CASUALTY.—On Tuesday afternoon last those who expect vast advantages from Sherman's advantages from Sherma

MORE BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED .- The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Rear Ad-South Carolina Eastern Georgia and North Carolina, miral Porter, dated Fort Monroe, in which he reports the capture of the blockade runner steamer Emma year, sown with wheat and corn. It will be exceeding. Hendry, with a cargo of 700 bales of cotton, by the Cherokee, and the schooner Mary, with 80 bales of cot-

#### From the Macon Telegraph. An Houer to Sherman.

While the Yankee troops were at Milledgeville, a lady residing two miles from town, sent a note to Sherhave undoubtedly become now intense secessionists. — man requesting him to send a guard to her house to It is just as it would be here if Lee should sweep the banks of the Hudson in a broad track of desolation Daniel was the bearer of the note. Upon arriving at 6 " from Albany to New York, leaving nothing but the house where Sherman was quartered, Dan was blackened homesteads and wasted farms. There would be but one effect. Every Copperhead would become hat, presented the missive. The Yankee general read N. C. Bank Notes Georgia

" Take a seat, old gentleman, take a seat." " No, tank ye, massa," said Dan, "I'se jist waitin' "We are about to dine;" said Sherman, "and will

In vain Dan protested. Sherman insisted, and the submission by burning their barns or plundering their result was Dan took dinner with the Yankee general. As soon as he could escape, Dan returned to his mis-Sherman we hold to be its military aim. The cities on tress. Sherman has good cause to boast of the honor his line of march are of no consequence to him unless done him. It is rarely he has as honest a man as Dan he can destroy their depots of supplies and their arsen; to sit at his table. We congratulate Sherman, and tender our sympathy to Dan.

OUTRAGES IN SURRY COUNTY .- The following is an

NEAR MOUNT AIRY, N. C., Dec. 2d, 1864. Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons :- In your issue of the band of lawless men. Instead of one citizen, some six Gen. Grant; his movement is merely part of the great bed of money, clothing and almost everything that trategic plan which covers the whole country. posed hung by them, as nothing has been heard from him since. This is a most lamentable state of affairs. Life and property are in constant peril. Prompt and energetic measures must be taken to suppress this law-lessness, or we who live near the mountains will be compelled to abandon our property to save our lives—I hope the Legislature with heed Gov. Vance's recommendation, and devise a more efficient organization for protection than we have now. No man should be commissioned until satisfactory evidence was shown that he was loyal and true. It is idle to expect anything from an efficer whose patriotism does not promet. North Carolina coast, and begun his grand final march | Life and property are in constant peril. Prompt and thing from an officer whose patriotism does not promot

of the American Revolution." They are interesting as bearing upon the events of the present war.

reason to believe, says the Birmingham Post, that a bearing upon the events of the present war. although very little has been said on the subject .-About six years ago, in the course of removing some buildings in Lincoln's Inn Fields, near the site of the Duke's Theatre, a noble bust was discovered, which Duke's Theatre, a noble bust was discovered, which was believed to be one of Shakspeare, from its remarkable resemblance to some of the other portraits, and the curious locality in which it was found. This bust, originally in the hands of Prefessor Owen, is now in the hands of the members of the Garrick Club, in London.

A still more curious circumstance remains to be told.

A cast of Shakspeare's tace had long been in the nos-A cast of Shakspeare's face had long been in the pos session of a German family and the tradition was that "The unparalleled patience and magnanimity with it had been taken after the poet's death for an emirent German then resident in London. The cast has been treasured as a sacred relic for

several generations, but at the sale of the family collection, a short time since, it fell into the hands of a German physician—a friend of the late Prince Consort a his departure for Australia, this gentleman left it in the care of Professor Owen, with whom it still remains. On comparing the cast with the bust already remains. On comparing the cast with the outstanteary referred to, there appeared to be no dcubt that an original cast and bust, mutually conforming each other, had been found, and that the "very effigies" of the poet had been placed beyond all doubt. Strange as the stopman seem, there is every reason to believe that the ry may seem, there is every reason to believe that the region feets are true, and that a real portrait of the poet.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of New Hamover county, a negro boy named McKeNZIS, who says that he belongs to Burnamed McKeNZIS, who says that he referred to, there appeared to be no doubt that an origconstitutional, in men born South of thirty-eight de-grees of latitude in those States."

re assembling of the Chicago Convention.

The Yankee papers profess to have discovered a conspirate to assassinate Gen. Rosscrans, McNeil, and other officials at St Louis, Several arrests have been made,

1778 to have the state and state of the state of the state of the sounty went out last week in search of deserters, tories, &c., and enceeded in capturing three deserters in Burke county, others were found, but made good their escape, notwith-

others were lound, was made good standing they were first on repeatedly.

Shelby Eagle.

IMPROVEMENT TO THE FLAG. - We have before us an engraved copy of the "proposed Confederate flag," pro-vided for by the bill introduced into the Senate on yesterday, by Senator SEMMES. It differs from the flag as now existing chiefly in having a bar of red at the edge of the flag. The effect is to relieve the flag of the excess of while and import to it more warmth and richness of expression. The proposed model is the design of an officer in the army, and is highly approved by many officers of taste and position, whose letters we have seeu. It is particularly commended by naval officers, whose indement in such matter is always considered entitled to peculiar consideration.—Richmond Sentinel.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

Dec. 21.

Nov. 26th

A FULL ATTENDANCE of the members of the Society is requested at the Town Hall on Thursday Afterneon. at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary.

All other ladies who are willing to co-operate with the Soldiers' Aid Society in providing a Christmas Dinner for the troops of this command are invited to attend at the same time and place.

SUPERIOR SALT. 500 BAGS superior COAST SALT of my own make; most of it was made last Spring and is perfectly dry. Fer sale by

WM. R. UTLEY. 68-tf-10-4t

## MARRIED.

At Wrightsville Sound, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. A. D. Hepburn, Lt. J. N. HINTON, of the 68th Regiment N. C. T., to Miss SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of R. H. On Black River, in the scounty, by Rev. W. W. Kennedy, Capt. J. F. MOORE, to Miss MARY B. DEVANE.

In th is town, on Monday morning last, WILLIE E. LIP PITT, agod 18 years.

In this town, on Monday 19th inst., of hemorrhage of the lungs. Mr. L. WIS C. TURNER, aged 36-years.

BERF CATTLE—Are in mederate enquiry, and none of consequence coming to market. We quote on the houf at \$2.75 to 3 per lb. for net meat, according to quality. BACOx-is scare and in demand. Sells from carts at \$8

WILMING TON MARKET, Dec. 21st, 1864.

50 to 7 per lb. -BERSWAX-\$6 to 6 50 per lb.

EUTTER-\$12 to 13 per lb. Corron-No change in prices. Several parcels have changed hands during the week at \$1.75 to 1.80 for uncompressed, and \$2 to \$2.20 per lb. for compressed, and ording to quantity and quality.

Comm—Sens at \$25 to 28 per bushel.

COMM MEAL—Sails from the granaries at \$26 per bushel.
C.PPERAS—Retails at \$5 per tb.
EGGS—Sell from carts at \$8 to 9 per dozen. FLOUR-The market continues to be very poorly supplied. and prices rule high. We quote at \$340 to \$350 per bbl.

or superfue.
Forage — ls very scarce and in demand. We quote Hay and Fodder at \$15, and Shucks at \$14 to 15 per 100 lbs. Hips:—Green \$2; dry \$4 50 to \$5 per lb.

LEATHER-Sole \$20 to 25; upper \$25 to 28 per lb.

bbls., and \$35 to \$40 per bushel in sacks, as in quality.

EUGAR—Brown, \$7 to 7 50 per lb.

EYRUP—Is scarce and in demand. We quote by the barrel at \$40 per gallon. Sebsting — Fasciteville factory \$5 per yard. EPIRITS TUAPENTINE-Nominal at \$5 50 to \$6 per gallon

Tallow—\$5 to 5 50 per lb.

Yarn—Seils by the bale at \$50 to 55 per bunch. Wood—Sells by the boat load at \$50 to 55 for pine and ash, and \$60 to 70 per cord for oak. MONEY MARKET.

REVISED DAILY BY B. F. GRADY, EXCHANGE BROKER, 29 MARKET STREET. BUYING BATES. SELLING RATES. Sper cent. Bonds \$100 00 a \$125 00 70 00 a CO 00 60 00 a 00 00 65 00 a CO 00 4 per ct. Certificates 60 00 a 00 00 65 00 a 00 00 5 50 a 6 50 3 00 a 00 00 3 00 a 3 60 3 00 a 3 60

00 00 a 00 00 Bilver Nors .- The quotations of coin is omitted for the present, as there is out very little trade in it, and no settled

5 00 a 6 00

2 75 a 0 00 2 50 a 3 00

2 50 a 3 00

00 00 a 00 00

Virginia

NOTICE TO THE TAX PAYERS OF BRUNSWICK COUNTY, 63d DISTRICT.
WILL attend at Shallotte on the 12th, 13th and 14th of January, 1865; at Waccamaw on the 16th and 17th; at Lockwood's Folly on the 19th, 20th and 21st; at Smithville on the 23d, 24th and 25th; at Town Creek Camp Ground on

on the 23d, 24th and 25th; at Town Creek Camp Ground on the 27th and 28th, and at Northwest on the 30th and 31st, to receive the property tax of 1864. Four per cent, certificates received in payment of the same. All persons falling to attend at the above specified times and places will be charged ten per cent. additional under the 16th section of the act of 17th February, 1864.

JOSEPH GREEN.

Collector for Brunswick County, N. C. 84.5t-13-2t Dec. 15. DR. B. F. ARRINGTON. OFFICE BOOMS IN STATE BANK BUILDING. Entrance on Princess street, runting rolvogt's Upholatery Store.

87-tf&13-2t ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED having, at December Term, 1864, of Brunswick County Court, qualified as Administrators of the estate of Colonel Henry N. Howard, deceased, do hereby give notice to all persons having ciaims against said estate to present them, duly authenticated, and withing prescribed by law or this notice. in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said es-

tate will make immediate payment. FURTHER NOTICE\_IMPORTANT SALE.

Terms of sale, six months' credit, purchaser giving notes with approved security.

There will be soid subsequently, in Bobeson county, at ANCIENT BUST OF SHAKSPEARE. There is good the place of said deceased, a valuable yoke of exen and

A. A. McKOY. Adm'rs. W. N. PEDEN, Straw-ts-12 ts

MOTICE.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, &C., VILL be sold in the village of Lillington, New Handwire County, on Monday, January 2d, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., all the Wheelright and Blacksmith Tools. belonging to the estate of Capt. L. L. Keith, consisting of bellows, anvil, vises, tongs, saws, planes, chisels, augurs,

bitts, &c., &c. W. J. CORNWALL, Agent for Mrs. Z. Keith.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

Dec. 20:h, 1864.

WILMINGTON, M. C., SATURDAY, DEC. 17, 1864.

COMMISSIONERS' ELECTION. The most exciting election held in this town since the breaking out of the war, came off rThuesday for Commissioners of Town. The tickets were numerous, and every voter had his choice of persons, or at least we presume he had a chance in the selection of names to suit himself .-The vote was the largest polled here for several years.

The following is the result:	
John Dawson	J. G. Burr
James Shackelford 586	W. L. Smith
G R. Ennting384	B. G. Worth
I G Ramman. 930	W. R. Hitley.
Eli Murrau 317	A E HAIL
W. S. Anderson 296	I B. W. Beerv
T. O. Miller	B. J. Jacobs, 04

THE old and homely proverb-"What is one man' meat is another man's poison," and vice versa, has received a marked illustration during the present war.

As the raw material of textile fabrics nothing could compete in cheapners and general adaptability with Z. M. Coston, Onslow Southern American slave grown cotton. Circumstances have interfered with the supply of that article furnished to the markets of the world. Of course its price Cash. has gone up, probably three or four-fold.

An attempt has been made, and with some success, to arrest the wholesale emigration from Ireland by giving employment to the peasantry in the cultivation | Mrs. of flax, and we have seen an address upon that subject, setting forth the profile to be derived from flax at Mr. maintained for years to come, -first, because the war is probably destined to last for years, and even if it did not the d. bt incurred in its prosecution would entail the necessity of a heavy export tor upon cotton, which would amount, so far as it went, to a protective, disriminating tax in favour of flax ..

Nothing sharpens the intellect like self-interest .-Getting English and Continental papers Inow and then, we have been not a little surprised to see the ignorance pecasionally manifested in reference to our social, political and geographical position; and at the same time we have been surprised at the keenness with which every aspect of the commercial position was seized hold of and used. The turning points of this position were primarily cotton, and, strange as some people may think it, turnentine. The enhancement of the price of turnentine has been greater than that of cotton, and alshough some of it can be made in portions of Europe, it is a mere make-shift business, even less practicable than the attempts made to compete with our cotion .-As for tobacco, that is no climate monopoly. It can be grown all the world over.

But for the system of absenteeism in Ireland, the flax growing and linen manufacturing interests of that country would probably be the most dangerous rival to the cotton interest of the South. As the matter stands now, Ireland can never rival anybody or any place. If A, a farmer, spends his money and makes his farm yield him \$500 above its rent, B, the landlord or middleman, finds it out, takes advantage of A's expenditure. and compels A to either give him the whole profit or vacate in favor of somebody who will. There are not. probably, in a population of over six million, more than twenty thousand owners of land. The majority of the iand is held by non residents, not sufficiently numerous erpool Bazar produced about seventeen thousand pounds He believed that, under the proclamation of the Presito crowd even the little office in which this article is and asked permission for an accredited agent to visit dent, he had forgiveness for past offences as a soldier, teel dress is more admired, and obtains more credit, than written. The position of Ireland would be the position distribute aid to their inmates. He denies that any particulars of his case are these: Mrs. Vance had sensible. been killed the night before in an attack upon her hus-North, whether by betrayal of the cause, or by actual prisoners are deprived of such attentions as the ordi-

NORTH CAAOLINA LEGISLATURIG.

laid on the table, indefinitely, the resolutions offered by ry, cannot view with indifference, the sufferings of har. Pools, relative to peace, by a vote of 24 yeas to 20 nays. There they will be apt to lay, until some other the Government to treat with unnecessary or vindictive union shricker sees fit to revive them, and uselessly con. severity any of the misguided individual parties in this sume the time of the Legislature. We are glad to be deplorable rebellion who have fallen into its hands in able to record the names of 24 sensible Senators who voted for laying the resolutions on the table :

Mr. Speight moved they be laid on the table, and the procrastinated by their English sympathizers. Henute so ordered by year 24, hays 20, the vote being as

Yeas.—Aycock, Rerry, Bryson, Courts, Crump, Ellis, Grier, Hall, Kirby, Lindsay, Long, McCorkle, McBachern, Miller, Pitchford, Powell, Smith, Epcight, Taylor, Ward, Whitford, Wiggins, Wright, Wynne-24.

Nays.—Adams, Arendell, Bagley, Blount, Bogle, Dick, Rorten, Jones, Lassner, Marn, March, Odom, Patterson, Patten, Pool, Saunders, Suead, Stranghn, Warren, Win-Mr. Berry moved to consider this vote.

The casting vote.

The casting vote. sider it was not sareed to by year 22 nays 23. So the resc-

# PROM GEORGIA.

We have received nothing further from Georgia .-I report of the capture of Fort McAllister, on ng some advantage to Sherman. If we section, but as we have no data to form an opinion we

We learn that the enemy made a demonstration on Sayan ah Tuesday and wore repulsed. It is supposed to have been only a least, put forth to sacertain our strength there. General Bardes, in a dispatch to General Beauresand, dated Envisored. The soar, December 13th, reports everything working well, and that in his opinion the enemy were endeavour g to reach the coast by way of Genesis that and Fort Mc Allier. Fort Mc Allieter is reported at carrie med and well provisioned and has been ordered theat to the list extremity. The enemy's fleet of back it all bar largely increased. Arrangements there made which it is confidently believel will intertrily ma crish, with Sherman's progress towards the with the denot check him altogether. Sherman has code, peinted in not being able to cross the Savannah ath carolina and effect a junction with Fosare competed to move down along the Ogeoches. het along the one of rad road yesterday. N. B. - We learn from a gentleman who is conver-

sant with the locality, that Fort McAlister is 20 miles I slow Savant als on the Ogeechee river. It is probable Fort was captured by a force of the enemy ded the river in boats, and not by BHERMAN's forces. From all we can gather we do not think Sa vanuah is in any danger of being captured. SHREMAN has evidently been foiled in his attempts to cross over the Savarnub river. Such being the case, he probably rests around Savannah or has still further retreated to-

elected Governor of South Carolina, by the Legislature of said State, on the sixth ballot. South Carolina, we think, is the only State in the Southern Confederacy | the many base and vile acts of this little despot, as he that elects a Governor by Legislative vote. We do has been recently styled by the Hon. Baylic Peyton, at not pretend to say that it is a bad policy. The Colum-

Gov. Magrath is a native of Charleston, in the prime of life, in vigorcus health, of ripe experience, acquainted with affairs, and fully identified with the State Rights views of our Bouth Carolina school of politics. He has long filled very acceptably, and dignified with learning, taste and sound judgment, the office of Judge of the Confederate Court, for the District of South Carolina. His experience and studies, his well settled opinions, and his steady nerves, eminently quality him for a faithful and successful discharge of the high duries which now devolve upon him.—
We wish him all success in his new sphere of duty, and a
brilliant administration of the sifairs of State.

We fervently hope Gov. Magrath will come up to all the expectations anticipated for him by the Guardian.

Will you be kind enough to allow me a small space in your celumns for the purpose of calling the attention of our town authorities to an error in the present revenue

the Legislature. The revenue law was passed for the purpose of creating revenue for the town, and we suppose was not intended to Gallatin who can testify to these facts.

The property of the people was taken all salaried men who receive over a specified amount are required to pay a tax upon the same (notwithstanding the salary may not be sufficiently large to support himself and family) while mechanics or laborers are not taxed at all.

This is unjust, for we are all aware of the fact that as a

general thing mechanics and laborers receive greater com-pensation at the present time than salaried men, and we understand why the man that labors with a pen should be taxed any more than the man who labors with a months. Perhaps the prisoner or prisoners carried off hammer or any other tool. Pinally, I would like to usk were strangers to be citizens of Gallatin; but should yourselves or some one else, if a man is a salaried man an investigation be bad, the fate of these men might be pleasure of a board of Directors and can be discharged at why should one be taxed and the other not?

JUSTICE. FOR SOLDIERS' DISNER, A. J. J., Columbus co.,..... Lady of Tennessee..... Citizen ..... 50 (RECEIVED FRIDAY, DEC. 16.) Mrs. Jane L. Fleming..... RECEIVED BY MRS. DEBOSEET.

L. J. Doise, J. H. O'Connor, Mr. Avon E. Hall, 6 turkeys.
Collie & Co., one bbl. beef and 7 large bags bread.

The undersigned acknowledge, the receipt of the following donations for the sufferers by the fires in the town of From Citizens of Greenaboro', 304 yards of Homespun 10 lbs. Cotton Yarn.

From Mr. Hall, of Fayetteville, 500 yards of Homespun

For the Journal.

From Citizens of Edgecombe County, \$93 lbs. Bacon, 23 bashels of Corn and 4 bushels of Meal.

From Wm. H. Willard, 600 lbs. Cotton Yavn. From W. B. S. Barbanks, I bbl. of Flour.
F. B. Bond, of Tarboro', cash in New Issue,

Citizens of Edgecombe. Citizens of Fayetteville, Citizens of Wilmington, Citizens of Wilson, B. P. HAVENS, BAM'L R. FOWLE. WM. PABROW.

In addition to the above donations for the sufferers by the fires in the town of Washington, I take pleasure in the ac knowledgements of One Thousand Dollars from Mr. Wm

Washington, M. C., Dec. 6th, 1864.

MARY E. HAVENS. With pleasure I received from Mrs. John Myers Twentyfive Dollars for distribution amongst the needy sufferers caused by the recent fires in the town of Washington.

MARY E. MOULES.

# IMPORTANT PROM WASHINGTON

Seward has written the following querulous and insolent letter in the matter of the funds collected at the Confederate Bazaar in England, for the benefit of Con-

federate prisoners: The President to-day sent a message to the Senate in reply to Mr. Sumner's resolution calling upon him, deed. He had belonged to the 2d Tennessee (rebel) if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish regiment, originally commanded by Colonel Bate. He to the Senate any information in his possession relative came home in the fall of 1863, and, but a short time

rebellion. Lord Wharncliffe informs Mr. Adams that the Liv-

nary rules enjoin. He says : The issue of the great contest will not be determined by individual suffering, be it greater or less, and you, on which Mrs. Vance was murdered, and slept in the On the 14th instant, the Senate of North Carolina whose family name is interwoven with American histo same bed with Captain Martin, who, a few weeks pre-American citizens, whatever their State or opinions.

Mr. Adams replied that it has never been the desire of the regular course of the war, and that he should greatly rejoice if the effects of such sympathy could be extended to ministering to their mental ailment as well The hour of 12 having arrived, the special order therefor as to their bodily sufferings, thus contributing to put the resolutions to initiate negotiations for an honorable an end to a struggle which otherwise is likely to be

Mr. Seward replies as follows to the application received through Mr. Adams :

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Washington, December 5th, 1864. Sig-I have received your dispatch of the 18th of November, No. 807, together with the papers therein mentioned, viz: a copy of a letter which was addressed to you on the 12th of November last by Lord Wharncliffe, and a copy of your answer to that letter. You hir. Liedway moved to lay this motion on the table, will now inform Lord Wharncliffe that permission for which, the being a tie, 22 to 22, was not agreed to, by the an agent of the committee described by him to visit the an agent of the committee described by him to visit the insurgents detained in the military prisons of the United States, and to distribute among them seventeen thousand pounds of British, gold is disallowed. Here it is expected that your correspondence with Lord Wharncliffe will end. That correspondence will necessarily become public.

On reading it the American public will be aware that, while the United States have ample means for the support of prisoners as well as every other exigency of the war in which they are engaged, the in surgents who have blindly rushed into that condition, could locate the Fort we would be better able to give are suffering no privations that appeal for charity, some idea of the probable condition of affairs in that either at home or abroad. The American people will be likely to reflect that the sum thus insiduously tendered in the name of humanity, constitutes no large portion of the profits which its contributors may be The Charleston Courier, of the 15th inst., contains justly supposed to have derived from the insurgents by exchanging with them arms and munitions of war for the coveted productions of immoral and enervating portray this awful tragedy, witnessed by that aged and slave labor. Nor will any portion of the American people be disposed to regard the sum thus ostentatiously offered for the relief of captured insurgents as a too generous equivalent for the devastation and desolation to see the wretched countenance of the venerable sire which a civil war, promoted and protracted by British subjects, has spread throughout the States, which be-

fore were eminently prosperous and happy. Finally, in view of this last officious intervention in our domestic affairs, the American people can hardly fail to recall the warning of the Father of our country directed against the two great and intimately connected public dangers; namely, sectional fraction and foreign intrigue. I do not think the insurgents have become debased, although they have sadly wandered from the ways of loyalty and patriotism. I think that in common with all our countrymen, they will rejoice in being saved by their considerate and loyal Government from the insult which Lord Wharncliffe and his associates, in their zeal for the overthrow of the United States, have prepared for the victims of this unnatural and bopeless

rebellion. 1 am sir, your obedient servant.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD. CAREER OF GEN. E. A. PAINE, U. S. A .\_ HOR-

RORS OF SUBJUGATION. From the Nashville (Yankee) Dispatch. From December, 1862, to March or April, 1864. during the bloody reign of Brigadier General E. A. Paine, at Gallatin, Tennessee, those who did not witness the barbarous deeds committed, and the wholesale HON. A. G. MAGRATH was, on the 14th instant, robbery of private property, will scarcely believe buman nature so corrupt when the stubborn facts are revealed and made known to the world. The writer does not know how or where to begin to make known Nashville. From the beginning of this man's reign at Nashville, his cruelty and barbarity to men, women and man. children has no precedent or parallel in history. His coarse and vulgar abuse of them was revolting to any "I am here your daughter's equal, and yours!" person claiming to be a gentleman. His habit was to guage as were uttered by him to them would not do to backs, William Baker cried ! be published in a respectable newspaper. The writer

shape:

There was a lady of respectability, who lived in Gallatin, who had a little daughter to die. Her house had been taken from her and occupied, and she was staying with a friend at the time she made an application to with a friend at the time she made an application to the first of the tenderest, purest Circles, that would rival that of the tenderest, purest been taken from her and occupied, and she was staying that I could find." We have no idea he will follow in the footsteps of Jo- General Paine, through friends, to be permitted to carry they make, too!" seph R. Brown, of Georgia, who, according to the opin. the remains of her child to Hartsville for interment, a in not accountable, for the free passage through the

and take it and bury it. She was forced to have it buried in Gallatin, and was denied the privilege of attending her little daughter's buria!, not half a mile dis-

A gentleman, who lost his wife in Gallatin, was refused the privilege of attending her burial, not a quarter of a mile from his residence, and the graveyard is within the lines of the post. There are many persons in The property of the people was taken-horses, mules,

cows, sheep, hogs, provender of all kinds, household and kitchen furniture. During General Paine's stay at Gallatin, it was not intrequently the case that a squad of soldiers was seen to take a prisoner out of jail and go off with him, but return without him. This was continued for some

any moment? If so, what makes him such any more than the mechanic who receives his pay at the same time, and more blocky he became, and finally he publicly boasted of having rebel soffiers and private citizens, who were prisoners, shot. The people became terrified, and were afraid to oppose him in anything he thought proper to do. Such a reign of terror as prevailed among the peo-25 ple of Summer county has never been witnessed in this 100 or any other age. Some few persons proposed to go to Nashville to see General Rosseau upon the subject of their grievances; but whenever this was found out by General Paine they were sought out as victims of his vengeance, and were threatened with severe punishment. This course was kept up until the people were afraid to 10 00 murmur or complain at any act he thought proper to commit, or any order he issued. He said on one occasion to a substautial and respectable citizen of Sumner county, (a Union man,) who complained of his taking 50 of his property, that if General Rosseau dared to undo 50 | what he had done he would have him removed.

The writer is familiar with the cases of several rebel soldiers who were captured as prisoners of war, some of them held for weeks, and others only for a short time. and then shot in a most brutal manner, by order of General Paine, without even the farce of a trial, and their bodies left to rot, the citizens fearing to bury them lest a similar fate should overcome them. These rebels thus summarily executed, may have been bad men but baving been taken and held as prisoners, they were certainly entitled to the formality of a trial.

The case of a boy, named Lafayette Hughes, 15 years of age, charged with being with some guerillas who burnt a bridge across (loose Creek, at Madden's Mill. between Hartsville and Carthage, deserves special mention. The bridge was burned in the daytime. Mr. Madden, the owner of the mill was present, and used every means he could to prevent them from burning it. If this little boy had had the benefit of the trial, he could have proved by Mr. Madden that he was not present on the occasion. But, perhaps, some negro reported that he was present, and this was sufficient with

The boy was taken prisoner, carried some ten miles, and near Mr. B. S. Martin's, on the Gallatin & Hartsville pike, taken off a short distance from the road, and five or six Minnie balls shot through his frail body, (for be was but a feeble boy;) and it was left unburied. A youth, named Fleming Sanders, aged seventeen years, who lived near Hartsville, and whose father and mother were both dead, was arrested, taken to Gallatin and confined in jail for some weeks. He was then taken out some four or five miles from town, near to Mr. Thomas Barry's house, shot by the soldiers and left unbaried. The persons above mentioned were all killed without any trial or investigation whatever.

The case of Alfred Dalton, who was murdered near Hartsville, in February, 1861, was heart rending into a proposition of British subjects to give aid to the before he was shot, went to Nashville and took the amnesty oath, and had the same in his hand at the time General Paine ordered him out of the road to be shot. the military prisons within the Northern States and and was conducting himself as a quiet citizen. The lace and embroidery in the eyes of the judicious and band, Joseph Vance, a worthy man. The perpetrators of this foul deed were unknown, and are to this day -Young Dalton stayed at his father's house the night vious, had been a pilot for General Paine.

> General Paine arrived in Hartsville on Sunday evening, the day after the killing of Mrs. Vance. He ordered his orderly sergeant to accompany Mr. G. D. Read, the brother-in-law of Dalton, to the house of Dalton's father, and request young Dalton to meet him near Mr. Vance's house. The message was delivered to young Dalton, and he promptly obeyed, accompanied by his father, and met Gen. Paine at the head of his command. So soon as General Paine saw him, Le ordered a file of soldiers to take him off and shoot him. Young Dalton was taken by surprise at this announcement and asked for the charge against him; but none was given. Gen. Paine raved and swore that he should

The father, an aged man of more than sixty winters, with tears and lamentations indescribable, brsought them not to kill his son; to spare his life and give him a trial: that he knew that he was an innocent boy .-General Paine replied: "You G-d d-n son of a der. b-, if you say another word I'll have you shot here with your G-d d-d son." The father is as respectable a citizen as lives in the county, and was for many concerned. years an acting justice of the peace. Nothing availed the young man was led off from the presence of Gen. Paine and his father a short distance. The old man was engaged in earnest entreaty with Gen. Paine when the first gun was heard. The shot took effect in his leg, and the young man screamed, which was distinctly heard by his father.. The second shot took effect in the breast, and the third in the bead, when the screaming ocased in death. Nothing could be heard but the involuntary lamentations of the father, he himself, perhars, unconscious of such lamentations, for his life had

already been threatened for them. General Paine, during the bloody process, was raving and cursing that aged and lacerated parent. It does seem that any man with a heart less than adamant would have been moved; but not so that of Brig. Gen. E. A. Panie, of Illinois. Oh! my God, who can adequately describe such a scene? What pen can broken hearted man, and then kneeling beside the mangled corpse of a child, just a few moments before in full vigor and health, to hear the groans, and the sobs, over the favorite child, a corpse, under such circumstances? Mine cannot, and shall cease to attempt it. If a commission should come to Gallatin to investigate the acts and doings of E. A. Paine, other cases and other facts would be developed that would startle a stoic, and chill the blood that courses through the

Win Baker the Young Patriot.

veins of a man possessing a heart with a particle of

A TERRIELE ROMANCE, BY ARTEMES WARD

ors and others who desire to contract an alliance with a matter of money.

social position. The speaker was a haughty old man of some sixty now in Federal uniform. Suppose the South puts years, and the person whom he addressed was a fine three hundred thousand negro troops in the field, and

looking young man of twenty-five. the stately mansion

Six months later the young man stood in the presence of the hanghty old man. "What! you here again?" angrily cried the old

"Ay, old man," proudly exclaimed William Baker, The old man's lips curled with soorn. A derisive brought into his presence, and such profanity and lan- upon the marble centre table an enormous roll of green-"See! Look on this wealth! And I've ten fold

of the many) perpetrated by this monster in human door, but I did not despair. I secured a contract for

"I see, I see!" tried the old

"They do! and the profits are immense." " I should say so !" if not accountable, for the free passage through the State of Georgia of a hostile foe.

This was most positively denied and relused not, and now, sin, and sin, a "And now, sir, I claim you daughter's fair hand!" "Boy, she is yours! But hold! look me in the eye!

"To the core !" cried William Baker. "And," continued the old man, in a voice husky with emotion, "are you in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war ?"

"I am, I am !" "Then, boy, take her! Maria, child, come hither .-Your William claims thee! Be happy, my children and whatever our lot in life may be, let us all support the Government !"

The scene of this romance is located in the Lincoln dominion, which may be a mistake, as it would apply so well a little further South.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.-There is no reasonable doubt says the Mobile Register, that by this time Fort Smith is in our possession, leaving in the far western portion of the Department no Yankee force except about one thousand men at Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee country, which can be easily overpowered, if necessary, but does not interfere with our movements. Stand Watie ruins that country, having captured numerous trains since his big haul in September. The Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles

have upwards of 7,000 men in arms, and are firmly united in the Southern cause. About 2,000 Cherokees and Creeks went over to the Yankees with Ross, but it is the opinion of Stand Watie that not more than 400 or 500 of them are left. Mr. Boudingt confirms the report of Colonel Brooks'

capture of a train of fifty or six:y wagons between Fayetteville and the Missouri line, just previous to the capture of Fayetteville. The Yankees still hold Little Rock on sufferance.

Magrader could capture the place, but it would not

At the latest news from Gen. Price, previous to the capture of Fayetteville, he was at Cane Hill with 33,000 men, a portion of which are in need of arms. He had great trouble in getting out of Missouri with his immense spoils, being hard pressed by the enemy, but sustained no disaster except at the capture of Marmadake and Cabell, on which occasion be lost about 800 men. All the other Yackee stories of their successes over him are fables. At latest accounts his train, numbering 1,200 or 1,300 wagons, was crossing the Arkansus, between Fort Smith and Fort Gibson. All the Western people, especially the Missourians,

pedition has been a complete success." The object of the return of the expedition was as has been declared by a high authority in these matters, to secure the spoils of the campaign, and place arms in the hands of the numerous recruits.

Maxima of Washington. COPIED FROM HIS WORKS, FOR THE TRIBUNE.

Endurance. We should never despair. Our situation has before been unpromising, and has changed for the better : so I trust it will again. If new difficulties arise we must only put forth new exertions, and proportion our efforts

Political Suicide. I shall not, whilst I have the honor to administer the government, bring a man into office of consequence knowingly whose political tenets are adverse to the measures which the general government are pursuing -for this, in my opinion, would be a sort of political suicide.

to the exigency of the times.

The Affections of the People. I cannot forbear to recommend a repeal of the tax on the transportation of newspapers. There is no resource so firm for the Government as the affections of the people, guided by an enlightened policy-and to this primary good nothing can conduce more than a faithful representation of public proceedings, diffused without restraint throughout the country.

Vanity. Do not conceive that fine clothes make fine men. any more than fine feathers make fine birds. A plain, gen-

The Best Answer to Calumny. To persevere in one's duty and be silent, is the best answer to calumny.

Rash Judgment. It is the nature of man, to be displeased with everything that disappoints a favorite hope or flattering project; and it is the folly of too many of them, to condemn without investigating circumstances.

Scandal. Speak not evil of the absent, it is unjust. Biding the Time. Time may anfold more than prudence ought to dis-

Secrecy and Despatch. Secrecy and despatch may prove the soul of success

to an enterprise.

Sense of Honor. I feel everything that hurts the sensibility of a gen-The Trial of Virtue.

Few men have virtue to withstand the highest bid-

I hate deception, even where the imagination only is The most Enviable of Titles

I hope I shall always possess firmness and virtue enough to maintain what I consider the most enviable of all titles, the character of an " honest man." Retaliation.

Retaliation is certainly just, and sometimes necessawhen the evils which may and must result from it, ex- a church, or any ordained minister who is in the reguceed those intended to be redressed, prudence and policy require that it should be avoided.

The idea of employing all classes of the population here in desence of the country, if need shall require, has very much agitated many of our enemies. They have thought we valued a particular sort of property more than we did our liberties, and indeed, that the struggle for independence is only the incident with us, and not the main and overshadowing idea. The following is from the St. Louis Republican:

WASHINGTON, November, 4.—The agitation of the rebel leaders and the press, of the policy of drawing upon their able bodied male slaves for fighting men, is received by many able minds on our side with ominous torebodings of the consequences, while the interest and attention it is known to excite in official circles, leave no doubt that the government fully appreciate the advantages the rebeilion will derive from the proposed measure, and at the same time feels itself poorly prepared to counteract them.

Mr. Lincoln and his supporters have time and again defended his emancipation and negro soldier policy upon the plea of naked necessity. They have repeatedly asserted that the government could not put down the rebellion without the assistance of negro soldiers. I am satisfied this war cannot be waged successfully according to Democratic arithmetic," said the Pre-The following "short and sweet" romance in two sident. Hie referred to the opposition of Democrats to chapters, points a moral and adorns a thrilling tale, enlisting negroes, and to the probability of their refus-which, will not be lost upon our Government contracting the assistance of those already made-soldiers in the event of succeeding to the administration of government and the prosecution of the wai. For the sake of "No, William Baker, you cannot have my daughters argument let his assertion stand. Now, how about hand in marriage until you are her equal in wealth and his arithmetic. He has confessed he cannot succeed in the war without the assistance of the 200,000 negroe more than neutralize the military power of his two With a sad aspect the young man withdraw from hundred thousand? Why, then, according to his own premises, it will be impossible to put down the rebellion. No wonder the prospect of the Bouth calling on her slaves strikes him with consternation.

CAN THE ETHIOPIAN CHANGE HIS SKIN ?- We noticed, some time since, in one of our exchanges, a statement that a certain negro, living, we think, in Sal sons who have seen him playing at the latter game say have ladies of the highest respectability arrested and smile lit up his cold features; when, casting violently the fact that there is an old negro on one of our river they win or lose, until his last cent is gone. As soon 1819, whose skin is now likewise changing from jet will proceed to detail some of the deeds (and only a few of the many) perpetrated by this monster in human door, but I did not despair. I secured a contract for ness, that would rival that of the tenderest, purest Circles and arms, as lar water, and water of the leader and arms, as lar water, and water of the deeds (and only a few more. Listen, old man! You spurned me from your down as his fingers, are of a smooth, soft, delicate white-imperturbable as though nothing had happened. But down, but I did not despair. I secured a contract for ness, that would rival that of the tenderest, purest Circles and arms, as lar water, and water of the deeds (and only a few more. Listen, old man! You spurned me from your down as his fingers, are of a smooth, soft, delicate white-imperturbable as though nothing had happened. But down as his fingers, are of a smooth, soft delicate white-imperturbable as though nothing had happened. But down as his fingers, are of a smooth, soft delicate white-imperturbable as though nothing had happened. But down as his fingers, are of a smooth, soft delicate white-imperturbable as though nothing had happened. But down as his fingers, are of a smooth, soft delicate white-imperturbable as though nothing had happened. But down as his fingers, are of a smooth, soft delicate white-imperturbable as though nothing had happened. But down as his fingers, are of a smooth, soft delicate white-imperturbable as though nothing had happened. But down as his fingers, are of a smooth, soft delicate white-imperturbable as though nothing had happened. But down as his fingers, are of a smooth, soft delicate white-imperturbable as though nothing had happened. But down as his fingers, are of a smooth, soft delicate white-imperturbable as though nothing had happened. But down as his fingers, are of a smooth, soft delicate white-imperturbable as though nothing had happened. But down as his fingers, are of a smooth, soft delicate white-imperturbable as though nothing had happened. means of rescuing from watery graves several persons in his game and he will soon sacrifice his last man as readcases of accidents to boats on the Chattahoochee River, and, but a few years since, sayed from drowning a lady now living in our city. The Ethiopian's skin changes: of wretched privates under his command? Is be not "And good beef means of rescuing from watery graves several persons in his game and he will soon sacrifice his last man as read not by his own power it is true—still it changes.— to be the great Lieutenant General commanding all What is the explanation of this strange physiological the armies of the United States, and must be not be phenomenon !- Eufaula (Ala.) Spirit.

# TELEGRAPHIC

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASSESS, in the Clerk's Office of the Dis-trict Court of the Confederate States for the Borthern District of Georgie.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

FIGHMOND, Dec. 16th, 1864. Borthern papers of the 14th inst. have been received. A Montreal telegram says that the St. Alban raiders have been released, the Court deciding that it had no jurisdiction in the case. The counsel for the United States, in an impassioned speech, implored the Court not to discharge the prisoners, declaring if they did so we must be prepared for the consequences. The Court ordered the-discharge of the prisoners and was prepared to incur the responsibility of the act. The announcement elicited applanse which was instantly checked.

The gunboat Otizga was sunk by the explosion of a torpedo in the Boanoke River about Plymouth a few days ago.

The cold weather has enforced the suspension of all important movements ca both sides at Nashville. in the U.S. Senate, Mr. Sherman reported a resolution which was forthwith passed, appropriating a million of dollars for the purchase or reconstruction of six Revenue

Cutters for the Lakes. In the House, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to give Great Brittain notice of the termination of the reciprocity treaty. Gold \$2351.

Віспионо, Dec. 16th, 1864. In the Hopse, Mr. Turner offered a resolution requesting the President's advice, with the consent of the Senate, to appoint thirteen commissioners from each State to tender to the Government of the United States a conference for segotisting an honorable peace; and failing in this, to use rious recent calls for troops, have turned out badly, and all proper efforts for obtaining an immediate exchange of the War Department is thinking of refusing to give prisoners, and if possible, to come to such an understand- ber credit for the scum thus folisted upon the public sering with the enemy in regard to the future conduct of the vice. The fact is, that nearly all these imported merwar as may tend in some degree to mitigate its horrors and cenaries have deserted under the liberal terms of them.

are well satisfied with the results, and General Parsons atroctiles. says, "Tell my Missouri friends that the Missouri ex-Mr. Barksdale submitted a preamble and resolutions setting forth that the Government of the United States having repeatedly refused to listen to propositions for an honorable peace or meditation, have thus manifested a determination to continue the war. The first resolution says that whilst reiterating our readiness to enter upon negotiations for peace, whener the enemy is so inclined, we will pursue, without faltering, the course deliberately chosen for the preservation of our liberties. The second resolution prescribes the mode, according to the Constitution of the Confederate States, of making treatics of peace, and afford ample means for any attempt to that end, whenever the Government invited evinces a willingness to enter upon negotiations for terminating the war. After the substitute was read the morning hour expired and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the Currency bill. Mr. Perkins offered a substitue, which was under consideration when the house adjourned.

There was nothing important done in the Senate in open

INK .- The friend who some weeks since gave to the Courier a receipt for elder berry ink, wrote lately on business, and remarked, "This is the ink made of elder berries and copperas-it appears to improve by stand-

The letter containing this notice was written with nk which in clearness and tone of color was all that could be desired. The elder berry will certainly furnish a good black ink, and by proper chemical additions would, no doubt, yield colored inke, and perhaps dyes or pigments. It is destined to become useful an noteworthy for several purposes, and the farmers will find it worth while, ere long, to give a little attention Mary P. Harriss, by Rev. Mr. Hepburn, Captain WM. S. NORMENT and EMMA D., youngest daughter of the late to and incerease and extend its growth. Coloring matter of all kinds for inks and dyes will be

in demand hereafter, and can and should be in great art supplied from our own fields and desirable also to increase the supplies of alcohol pure, or of beverages and house-hold drinks, without resort to our food producing cereals exclusively, and in this view the elder berry will be found valuable as soon as the proper attention and intelligence and efforts are applied to it.

The ways and means for employing the elder berry, and other offering of our flora, deserves and will repay the attentions and efforts of all good farmers or citizens who go to work under proper directions and advice. Another friend, to whom we lately referred, has presented a bottle of his cheap new ink, which can be made even cheaper than from the elder berry, if possible, where that is not very abundant. We hope he will find it convenient to farnish specimens to offices for full trial, and also to test his process and newly applied material for colored inks and for dyes.

Charleston Courier.

GOV. BROWN AND THE CLERGY.—The pastors of the Gov. Brown inquiring whether regularly ordained min-sisters are liable to military duty, under any law of the

State or of the Confederate Government.

Gov. Brown responded as follows: In reply to your inquiry, I state that there is no Confederate law yet published to the country that makes ordained ministers of religion in charge of a church or charches liable to military duty, and they are under no churches liable to military duty, and they are under no obligations to report for duty, or to obey any officer.—

The late act of the Legislature of this State, authorizing bar of a recovery. The late act of the Legislature of this State, authorizing a levy en masse of the free white male inhabitants of the State for forty days' service in the emergency does not mention ministers of religion as exempt; but I VARIETY STORE, LATEST BULLETIN have exempted them " as a class," by my proclamation. ry, even where attended with severest penalties. But, It is not intended to compel any minister in charge of lar discharge of ministerial duty, to report as a soldier for military service. Their mission is one of Peace, and I am satisfied God will never bless a Government which compels His ministers to leave their high vocation, and Joseph E. Brown.

Fish Hooks, Small, Todacco, Files, Co., at WILSON'S Variety Store.

84-11-13-11

A NEW CONFEDERATE STRANGE .- We are inform ed officially (by the London Index) that Lieutenant Waddell, of the Confederate States Navy, has hoisted his flag on a new steamer, the Shenandoah. She received her crew, armament, &c., on the high seas, far from any neutral jurisdiction, and is said to be a better vessel than the Florida - Chas. Mercury.

DECATUR.—An army officer who has been in Deca tur, Ala., since the evacuation of that post by the Federal forces, informs us it is the most strongly fortified position he inspected. Its importance as a railroad men as are temporarily disabled for field service. The roant being the inspection of the Nashville and Memphis point, being the junction of the Nashville and Memphis and Charleston roads, led the Yankees to expend a vast amount of labor, and the garrison was one of the strongest they had on the line between Chattanooga and Nashville. Gen. Hood no doubt acted judiciously in passing it by.

A NEW INVENTION. - The Savannah Republican has obtained one of Sherman's machines for tearing up iron l from railroads. It consists of a strong iron clamp. hoeked at one end and with an oblong beavy link in the other. The clamp is placed under the iron bar or stringer and a horse attached to the link; when the force is applied it gives a rotary motion to the rail and it is bound to come. The action is pretty much that of the clamp and lever used for turning the loge at a saw mill. The instrument in question was on the line of the Waynesboro road.

Of this number two hundred have been built. The rest have been reconstructed. This does not include the sailing vessels.

GAMBLING IN BLOOD .- The Richmond Examiner says of Grant : To him war is analogus to the game of faro. Per-

vannah or Augusta, Ga., was changing color and be- his rule is to light'a cigar, select two or three cards coming white. We recall to mind this instance, from and put down his money on them, no matter whether steamers, who has followed the business of a pilot since as his purse is absolutely empty he rises from his chair, 1819, whose skin is now likewise changing from jet lights a fresh cigar, takes a hig drink of brandy and black to the fairest white. His neck and arms, as far water, and walks out of the gambling hell as cool and

now living in our city. The Ethiopian's akin changes; of wretched privates under his command? Is he not amused?

medan Justi A certain merchant left in his last testament sever teen horses, to be divided among his three sons, according to the following proportion: The first was to receive half, the second one third, and the third a ninth

part of the whole, But when they came to arrange about the division, it was found that, to comply with the terms of the will, without sacrificing one or more of the animals, was impossible. Puzzled in the extreme, they repaired to the Cladi, who, having read the will, observed that such a difficult question required time for deliberation, and commanded them to return after two days.

When they again made their appearance, the judge said: "I have considered carefully your case, and I find that I can make such a division of the seventeen horses among you as will give each more than his strict share, and yet not one of the animals shall be injured. Are you content?" "We are, O, Judge," was the reply.

"Bring forth the seventeen horses, and let them be placed in the court," said the Cadi, The animals were brought, and the Judge ordered his groom to place his own horse with them. He bade the eldest brother to count the horses.

"They are eighteen in number, O, Judge." he "I will now make the division," observed the Cadi You, the eldest are entitled to half; take, then, nine of the horses. You, the second son, are to receive onethird ; take, therefore, six ; while to you, the youngust belongs the ninth part, namely, two. Thus, the seventeen horses are divided among you; you have each more than your share, and I may now take my own

steed back again." "Mashallah !" exclaimed the brothers with delight "O Cadi, your wiedom equals that of our Lord, Suleiman Ion Daood!"-Notes on Ninevah.

The Yankee papers say Massachusetts is in trouble Her importations of Swedes, Poles, Germans, Hungarians. &c., by the cargo, to fill ber quotas under the va-Lee's proclamation, and that such as have yet been unable to desert are utterly unable or unwilling to fight. In a recent case in the rifle pits before Petersburg, they dropped their arms and lay down flat on their bellies in the trench, while a charging column swept over them, carrying all that were in the party back to Petersburg as prisoners. They plead in excuse that they know nothing of our quarrel, and have no interest in it; that they were hired in Europe for peaceful and nonbelligerent labors on ratiroads, canals, &c., and that they have been utterly swindled and cheated in the manner of their being induced to enter the service.

IMPORTANT PROM NASSAU.—The following extract of a rivate letter from Bassau, conveys an important hint: "I am of the opinion that during this winter blockaders will have more to fear from enemies in their orews than they will have from the blockading fleet. Hundreds of Yanks are now here, and I suspect that it is a settled plan to capture vessels by stratagem at sea. Spies are all around, and it may be that you may hear. Of several Possels. to capture vessels by stratagem at son. Spies are all around, and it may be that you may hear of several Boanoke sfigirs this next moon. An attempt was thus made to capture the Owl, which failed, and eight of the crew are now in irons, one of them holding a Yankee commission as master's mate. This looks serious, but proper precautions on the part of the officers will reader these devilish plans abortive. Owing to the dubious character of Englis neutrality, these mercenary minious of a tyrannical Yankoe Ocvernment will escape punishment. "MASSAU, N. P., Nov. 14, 1864."

THE NEWS .- An important rumor yesterday, said to have originated from high authority, stated that Sherman with a portion of his command had already established communication with the Yackee fleet from Genesis Point. Fighting was also reported as still going on in front of Savannah. - Charleston Courier, 14th inst.

MARRIED. In this town, on the 14th inst., at the residence of Mrs.

Dr. Wm. J. Harriss, of this place.

DIRD.

In this town, on the 14th inst., NANOY CAROLINE, in fant daughter of James W. and Orns A. Barnes, aged five nonths and fifteen days. " Daughter, thou was mild and lovely, Gentle as the Summer breeze, Pleasant as the air of evening,

When it floats among the trees. " Peaceful be thy silent slumber, Peaceful in the grave so low; Thou no more wilt join our number.

Thou no more our sougs shalt kn "Dearest daughter then hast left us, Here thy loss we deeply feel; But 'tis God that hath bereft us, He can all our sorrews heal.

"Yet again we hope to meet thee, When the day of life is fled; Then in heaven, with joy to greet thee, Where no farewell tear is shed.'

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

On the 4th November, whilst on the way home from a

THE UNDERSIGNED having at December Term, A. D., 1884, of New Hanover County Court, qualified as Administrator of the estate of George B. Williams, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to him; and to all persons hav-

Dec. 22.

ROBERT T. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

500 LBS. Rifle Powder, 14,500 Gun and Pistol Caps. 2,600 pair Whitemere Cotton Cards, No. 8, 9 and 10, Wool Cards, Leaf Cards, Cotton Yarns, Calf Skins, Sole Leather, Spoons, Siuestone, Copperas, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Tanners Oil, Shoe Knives, Thread, Pinchers, Awis, Sparables, Shoe Nails, Lasting, Tacks, Heel Balls, Fish Hooks, Smull, Tobacco, Piles, Sturgeon Net Twine,

> CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. ) WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, Richmond, Va., December 2d, 1864.

CIRCULAR! No. 36. SENERALS Commanding Reserves in the respective Blates will proceed, forthwith, and with the utmost vigor, to organize for "continuous local service, to be mustered in for the war," companies to consist of all men found fit for light duty, and not otherwise assigned, and actually employed, of men transferred to the Invalid Corps, and found fit for the duties hereinaster indicated, and such

forthwith res'ored to their proper commands.

These companies to consist of not less than sixty men, and officers of the Reserve Corps will be assigned by the General Commanding to a thorough inspection of them, and the muster rolls forwarded to this Barcan.

Hen their recention the Secretary of War. Upon their reception the Secretary of War will assign officers to the command of the companies.

It is the purpose of the War Department to assign these companies to duty as guards at Posts, Prisons, Camps instructions, in Railroad trains, and such like service.

Prompt action is required of officers charged with the duties herein prescribed. By order of the Secretary of War.

C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G. Official:

JEO. W. MINSDALE, A. A. G. HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C., BALBIGH, Dec. 13th, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS.

In pursuance of Circular No. 85, Bareau of Conscription The Yankee navy, as we learn from a New York paper numbers, at present five hundred and fifty-eight steam vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 480,000.—

Of this number two hundred have been built. The rest of the state of Forth Carolina, except of Hahr's Battalion, and those at the Posts of Charlotte, Salisbury, Character and the state of Forth Carolina, except of Hahr's Charlotte, Salisbury, Character and the state of Forth Carolina, except of Hahr's Charlotte, Salisbury, Character and the state of Forth Carolina, except of Hahr's Charlotte, Salisbury, Character and the state of Forth Carolina, except of Hahr's Charlotte, Salisbury, Character and Charlotte, Salisbury, Charlotte, Salisbury, Character and Charlotte, Salisbury, Charlotte, Salisbury, Character and Charlotte, Salisbury, Charlotte, Salisbury, Character and Charlotte, Salisbury, Char Greensboro' and Baleigh, in regard to whom specific in-structions have been given) will report in person, at one of the Camps of Instruction for examination, by Select Medical Examining Boards. Those found unable for field service, but fit for guard duty, will, under directions of the Commandant of Camp, be organised into companies of not less than sixty men, "for continuous local service," of will be assigned to companies already organised. They will be mustered in for the war, and duplicate Muster Bolls forwarded to this office, to be transmitted to the

Secretary of War, for the assignment of proper officers.

By Command of Lieut. Gen. Holms.

JNO. W. HIMSDALE,

Dec. 17-25-76 HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C. RALEIGH. Dec. 14, 1964.

By command of LIEUT. GEN. HOLKES GEN. HOLNES:
JMO. W. HIMBDALE,
Assistant Adjutant General.
66-11 Dec. 17.